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ABSTRACT

The tables in this report summarize information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1996. This report includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of legal basis, type of administrative structure, and summary information about the number and type of public library service outlets. There are 40 tables in this report. Technical notes, caveats for using these data, and sources for ordering machine-readable data and publications are included. Appendices include a background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data; a glossary; a list of states with overlapping population of legal service areas; and state ranking tables. (AEF)

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E.D. Tabs

February 1999

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

E.D. Tabs

February 1999

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996

Adrienne Chute
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U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 1999-306

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Highlights

Number of Public Libraries and Their Service Outlets and Legal Basis

- There were 8,946 public libraries (administrative entities) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1996 (table 1).[1]

- Eleven percent of the public libraries served nearly 71 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States (derived from tables 1A and 1B).[2] Each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (table 1B).

- A total of 1,480 public libraries (over 16 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,124. The total number of central library outlets was 8,923. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 16,047. Nine percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 966 bookmobiles (table 2).

- Nearly 54 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government; almost 12 percent were part of a county/parish; nearly 6 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement; almost 11 percent were non-profit association or agency libraries; over 3 percent were part of a school district; and 8 percent were separate government units known as library districts. Over 1 percent were combinations of academic/public libraries or school/public libraries. About 6 percent reported their legal basis as "other" (table 18).

- Over 80 percent of public libraries had one single direct service outlet, (an outlet that provides service directly to the public). Just under 20 percent had more than 1 direct service outlet (table 19).

- Nearly 70 percent of public libraries were a member of a system, federation, or cooperative service, while over 28 percent were not. Over 2 percent served as the headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service.

Operating Income and Expenditures

- Over 78 percent of public libraries' total operating income of about $5.9 billion came from local sources, over 12 percent from the state, 1 percent from federal sources, and close to 9 percent from other sources, such as gifts and donations, service fees, and fines (table 10).

- Nationwide total per capita[3] operating income for public libraries was $23.37. Of that, $18.26 was from local sources, $2.84 from state sources, $ .23 from federal sources, and $2.03 from other sources (table 11).

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[1] See glossary in Appendix B for the definition of the terms used in this report.

[2] The percent distribution was derived from tables 1A and 1B. The sum of the five columns on table 1A where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 11 percent. The sum of the five columns on table 1B where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 70.9 percent.

[3] Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states.

- Per capita operating income from local sources was under $3 for close to 12 percent of public libraries, $3 to $14.99 for over 48 percent, and $15 to $29.99 for over 27 percent of public libraries. Per capita income from local sources was $30.00 or more for 13 percent of libraries (table 12).

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were over $5.5 billion in 1996. Of this, over 64 percent was expended for paid staff and just over 15 percent for the library collection (table 13). The average U.S. per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was $21.98. The highest average per capita operating expenditure in the 50 states was $38.19 and the lowest was $9.42 (table 14).

- Close to 38 percent of public libraries had operating expenditures of less than $50,000 in 1995; over 38 percent expended between $50,000 and $399,999; and close to 24 percent expended $400,000 or more (table 15).

Staffing and Collections

- Public libraries had a total of 117,812 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. Of these over 23 percent were librarians with the ALA-MLS, and nearly 10 percent were librarians by title but did not have the ALA-MLS. Close to 67 percent reported their staff as "other" (table 8).

- Nationwide, public libraries had over 711 million books and serial volumes in their collections or 2.8 volumes per capita. By state, the number of volumes per capita ranged from 1.5 to 5.2 (table 6).

- Nationwide, public libraries had collections of over 25 million audio materials and over 13 million video materials (table 6).

Services

- Total nationwide circulation of public library materials was over 1.6 billion or 6.5 per capita. Highest statewide circulation per capita in the fifty states was 12.4 and lowest was 2.8 (table 4).

- Nationwide, over 10.5 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 4).

- Total nationwide reference transactions in public libraries were over 284 million or 1.1 per capita (table 4).

- Total nationwide library visits in public libraries were over 1 billion or 4 per capita (table 4).

Children's Services

- Nationwide circulation of children's materials was nearly 571 million or close to 35 percent of total circulation. Attendance at children's programs was over 42 million (table 5).

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The collection and publication of a census of this magnitude has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support of the following individuals and organizations: the local public librarians who provided the data; the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) State Data Coordinators; the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA); the American Library Association (ALA); the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS); and The Institute of Museum and Library Services.

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Contents

Highlights iii

Acknowledgments v

Introduction 1

Technical Notes 5

Caveats for Using These Data 9

Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications 11

List of Tables

Table 1 Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population by legal service area, by state: Fiscal year 1996 17

Table 1A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 18

Table 1B Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 20

Table 2 Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 22

Table 2A Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 25

Table 3 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 26

Table 3A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 29

Table 4 Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 30

Table 4A Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 33

Table 5 Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1996 34

Table 5A Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 37

Table 6 Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 38

Table 6A Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 41

Table 7 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 42

Table 7A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 45

Table 8 Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of position, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1996 46

Table 8A Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of position, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 49

Table 9 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 50

Table 9A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 53

Table 10 Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 54

Table 10A Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 57

Table 11 Per capita public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 58

Table 11A Per capita public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 61

Table 12 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 62

Table 12A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 65

Table 13 Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 66

Table 13A Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 69

Table 14 Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 70

Table 14A Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 73

Table 15 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 74

Table 15A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 77

Table 16 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 78

Table 16A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 81

Table 17 Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outay, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 82

Table 17A Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 85

Table 18 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 86

Table 18A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 89

Table 19 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 90

Table 19A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 93

Table 20 Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 94

Table 20A Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996 97

Appendixes

Appendix A: Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data 101

Appendix B: Glossary 103

Appendix C: States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas 113

Appendix D: State Ranking Tables 115

Introduction

The tables in this report summarize information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1996. However, some public libraries in seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont) reported data for FY 1994 or FY 1995. These data were collected through the ninth Public Libraries Survey (PLS). The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data.

This report includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of legal basis, type of administrative structure, and summary information about the number and type of public library service outlets. Data were imputed for nonresponding libraries. More detail on the methodology used for imputation is provided in the Technical Notes section of this report. State rankings of selected data are included in Appendix D.

FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by State Data Coordinators (SDCs) appointed by the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA). The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this report. All 50 states and the District of Columbia submitted data for FY 1996. Requests for data were sent to the following outlying areas: Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. Library data from the outlying areas are not included in the E.D. TABS. NCES is working with the outlying areas and hopes to be able to include their data in future years. Appendix A provides additional detail on the history of and future plans for the Public Libraries Survey.

There are 40 tables in this report. Table 1 has 3 parts (tables 1, 1A, and 1B); tables 2 through 20 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The "A" table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of size of the population of legal service areas.

Items collected but omitted from this report:

Newer Items. The six electronic technology data items listed below were collected on the Public Libraries Survey beginning in FY 1995. The response rates were too low to include the items in this report, but they are included on the survey data file. NCES is developing imputation strategies so that these items can be included in future reports.

Operating Expenditures for Library Materials in Electronic Format
Operating Expenditures for Electronic Access
Number of Library Materials in Electronic Format
Access to Electronic Services
Access to Internet
Internet Use Code

The survey question, "*Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?*" was also introduced on the FY 1995 Public Libraries Survey. Decisions about how to report this data item are pending.

The following data items are not included in this report, but the data are included on the survey data file.

- **Data about Public Library Service Outlets.** The following items were collected but are not included in this report: estimated range of population of legal service area by public library service outlet, the location of public library service outlets relative to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail only outlets, number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet, and state library agencies and their outlets.

- **Identifying Information about Individual Public Libraries and their Outlets.** As in the past, identifying and descriptive data were collected for each public library. Identifying information was also collected for each public library service outlet, the state library agencies, and some systems, federations, and cooperative services.

Terminology Used to Describe the Structures and Relationships Among and Within Public Libraries

This survey collects identifying information about administrative entities and public library service outlets. It also collects data about administrative entities. The structure among public libraries and their outlets is described below.

- **Administrative entities.** An administrative entity is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group. The administrative entity may be administrative only and have no public library service outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 19.

Types of Administrative Entities

- **Public libraries.** In this report, the term *public library* means an administrative entity. Public libraries are one of the three types of administrative entities, and the focus of this report. See Appendix B for the definition of a public library.

- **State library agencies.** State library agencies are one of the three types of administrative entities. A state library agency is the agency within each of the states and outlying areas authorized to develop library services in the state or territory. It may also provide direct services to the public. Some state library agencies also have service outlets. Data for state library agencies and their outlets are not included in the tables.

- **System, federation, or cooperative services.** A system, federation, or cooperative service is an autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing and communications. Under the Public Libraries Survey, a public library may have the word *system* in its legal name but does not identify itself as a headquarters of a system, or as a member of a system, federation or cooperative service, unless it has an agreement with another autonomous library. These agreements can be with other public libraries or with other types of libraries, such as school or academic libraries. Data for library systems, federation, or cooperative services are not collected by the Public Libraries Survey. However, a survey item called Interlibrary Relationship Code collects data on each public library's system status (see table 20).

Public Library Service Outlets

- **Public library service outlets.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets reported in this report are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. A fourth type, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report. See Appendix B for definitions of these terms. Table 2 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Technical Notes

Survey Universe

The respondents for this report were the 8,946 public libraries identified in the 50 states and the District of Columbia by state library agencies. Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, Native American Tribal Government was added as a reporting category for type of local government structure, beginning with the FY 1993 survey. A total of 21 public libraries were reported in this category in FY 1996. Data were not collected from military libraries that provide public library services or from libraries that serve the residents of institutions.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,782 of the 8,946 public libraries responded to the Public Libraries Survey, for a unit response rate of 98.2 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public library administrative entities for which population of the legal service area was reported (an item provided by the state data coordinator) and which responded to at least three of the five following survey items: total paid employees, total income, total operating expenditures, book/serial volumes, and total circulation.

Item response. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report. NCES statistical standards specify that items with a response rate of less than 70 percent should not be used in analysis. For national totals, item response rates did not fall below 70 percent for any items in this report. For state totals, response rates fell below 70 percent in nine states for a few items in this report (library visits, reference transactions, circulation of children's materials, and children's program attendance). These data have been suppressed from the tables and replaced with an "(S)". In some cases, one or more states did not collect any data on an item (i.e., the state was a total nonrespondent to the item). A single dash was used in the tables to identify data items with a zero percent response rate.

Percentages Reported on Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the table distributions in order to provide a clearer perspective on the patterns in the data. To obtain a desired value on a percentage distribution table (e.g., table 10), multiply the percentage for the item by the total associated with the item (the total may be on a different table) and divide by 100. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Paid Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)

Paid staff were reported in full-time equivalents (FTEs) (tables 8 through 9A). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment, and a methodology for calculating FTEs was provided to respondents. Respondents were instructed to compute FTEs of part-time employees as the total number of hours worked per week by part-time employees in each category divided by the 40-hour measure of FTE (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTE's). Data were reported to two decimal places.

Data Collection and Use of Technology

The FY 1996 Public Libraries Survey was mailed to the states in mid-June1997 and had a due date of October 31, 1997. The last state submission was received in early March of 1998. States reported their data using a personal computer software known as DECPLUS (Data Entry Conversion, Public Library Universe System) provided by NCES. DECPLUS permits direct data entry or the import of data from

machine-readable files (e.g., Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE, or ASCII). Data reported on this survey are usually only part of the data most states collect from their local public libraries. Most states collect data from their public libraries using paper forms, rather than electronically.

Editing

State level. The DECPLUS software has an edit check program that generates on-screen warnings during the data entry/import process, enabling the respondent to review their data and correct many errors immediately. Following data entry/import, the respondent can generate an on-screen or printed edit report for further review and correction of their data before submitting the final file to NCES. Four types of edit checks were performed:

1. Relational edit checks. A data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an error message is generated if the number of ALA-MLS Librarians is greater than Total Librarians.

2. Out-of-range edit checks. A comparison of data reported for an item to the "acceptable range" of values. Performed on current-year and historical (current-year vs. past-year) data. For example, an error message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 10, or if Total Circulation reported this year is not within $\pm$5,000 or +25% to -10% of last year's value for Total Circulation.

3. Arithmetic edit checks. An arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an error message is generated if Total Operating Income is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Income, State Government Income, Federal Government Income, and Other Income).

4. Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks. A check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an error message is generated if Book/Serial Volumes is 0 or blank.

Respondents also used DECPLUS to generate state summary tables of their data, corresponding to the tables in this report, and single-library tables, showing data for individual public libraries. States were encouraged to review the tables for data quality before submitting their final data to NCES. States submitted their final data with a signed form from the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency, certifying the accuracy of their data.

National level. NCES and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (the data collection agent for the survey) reviewed and edited the state data submissions, working closely with the State Data Coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee.

Imputation

Data are imputed for nonresponding libraries, with the exception of the new items on electronic technology added to the FY 1995 survey. These items will be imputed on the FY 1997 data file.

The following strategies were used to impute data for libraries that did not respond in 1996:

A. For libraries that responded in 1995 but not 1996 (or in 1994 but not in 1995 or 1996):

   1. All libraries, including nonresponding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served.

   2. Average changes in values of data were calculated for institutions that had reported in both 1995 and 1996 (or in both 1994 and 1995).

3. The average changes computed in step 2 were applied to the 1995 data (or to the 1994 data) of 1996 nonrespondent libraries to obtain an estimate for 1996.

   This method was used for imputing audio, bookmobiles, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA-MLS librarians, other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, public service hours, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total paid employees, total operating expenditures, and library visits.

4. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step 3.

5. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 3.

6. For income variables (total income and income from federal, state, and local government sources), both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both 1995 and 1996 (or 1994 and 1995). This growth rate was applied to the nonresponding library's 1995 (or 1994) data. If no data were available in 1995 for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.

7. Other income was derived by subtracting income from federal, state, and local sources from total income.

8. Children's program attendance was estimated by multiplying the current-year total library visits by the prior-year ratio of children's program attendance to total library visits.

9. Children's circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children's circulation to total circulation.

B. For libraries with no data in 1994, 1995 or 1996:

1. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 1996. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

   This method was used for imputing audio, bookmobiles, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA-MLS librarians, other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, public service hours, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total paid employees, operating expenditures, library visits, total income, and income from federal, state, and local sources.

2. To impute total library visits, library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population served. The ratio of total library visits to total population served was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.

3. Children's program attendance was estimated using the method described in step 2 where the ratio of total children's program attendance to total library visits for the responding libraries in an imputation cell was multiplied by the nonrespondent's current-year library visits.

4. Children's circulation was estimated by calculating the ratio of children's circulation to total circulation for the responding libraries in an imputation cell and multiplying the ratio by the current-year total circulation of the nonresponding library.

5. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step 1.

6. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 1.

C. For all non-responding libraries:

1. Capital outlay was derived by imputing total expenditures (a derived variable which is the sum of total collections expenditures, total staff expenditures, other operating expenditures, and capital outlay) and subtracting total operating expenditures in order to get capital outlay. If the derived capital outlay had a negative value, it was changed to zero, total operating expenditures were changed to equal total expenditures, and total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures were adjusted so that the sum would equal total operating expenditures.

2. The mean of the imputation cell was used to estimate videos and interlibrary loans. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

Caveats for Using These Data

Using the Data to Make Comparisons

The FY 1996 (and FY 1995) data are imputed for nonresponse. In prior years, the data were based on responding libraries only, and the percentage of public libraries responding to a given item varied across state, ranging from 0 to 100 percent. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing FY 1996 (and FY 1995) data to prior-year data. Work is in progress to impute data for FY 1992 to FY 1994.

Because of state differences in reporting periods (see table below) and adherence to survey definitions, state comparisons should be made with caution. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for the District of Columbia with state data. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the state.

Reporting Period

One methodological issue in using these data is the time period covered by the data. The FY 1996 Public Libraries Survey requested data for state fiscal year 1996. In some states, the fiscal year reporting period varies among localities. In such cases, the state was requested to report the earliest starting date and latest ending date reported to them by their public libraries. Therefore, the reporting period for some states spans more than a 12-month period. However, in these states, each public library provided data for a 12-month period. Collectively, the FY 1996 data span the time period of January 1994 to December 1996. A total of 10 different reporting periods were used by the states (see table below).

States by Reporting Period

07/95 to 06/96		01/96 to 12/96	Other
AK	NM	AR	01/94 to 11/96: ME
AZ	NV	CO	11/94 to 09/96: MI
CA	OK	IN	01/95 to 06/96: IL, PA
CT	OR	KS	01/95 to 07/96: VT
DE	RI	LA	01/95 to 12/96: NE, TX
GA	SC	MN	03/95 to 12/96: NY
HI	TN	MO	07/95 to 12/96: NH, UT
IA	VA	ND	10/95 to 09/96: AL, DC, FL, ID, MS
KY	WV	NJ	
MA	WY	OH	
MD		SD	
MT		WA	
NC		WI	

Definitions

The FY 1996 Public Libraries Survey collected information on 50 items for each public library (38 basic data items and 12 library identification items); 12 items for each public library service outlet; and four items from each state library on state characteristics of the data submission.[4] The survey definitions are

[4]These items were the reporting period starting date and ending date, the official state population estimate, and the total unduplicated population of legal services areas.

included in Appendix B. The definitions used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries may not be consistent with the definitions on the Public Libraries Survey conducted by NCES. The NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency of definitions among states.

Public library. The Public Libraries Survey uses the following definition of a public library: "A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region and that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) paid staff; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5) is supported in whole or in part with public funds."

Library visits and reference transactions. Public libraries provided annual library visits and annual reference transactions, based on actual counts, if these data were available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided, based on a count taken during a typical week in October, multiplied by 52. For more information see Appendix B.

Population of Legal Service Area

There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate their population of legal service areas and their total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The time periods for which these population counts are made also vary. The total population of legal service area for all public libraries in a state may, in some cases, exceed the state's actual population or the state's total unduplicated population of legal service areas because adjacent public libraries may count the same population. For example, a county library and a city library within the county may both receive income from the same city, so both may serve and count the same population.

If a state's total population of legal service areas exceeds either their state population or their total unduplicated population of legal service areas, the state has *overlapping* service areas. A total of 27 states reported overlapping service areas (Appendix C). Although West Virginia's total population of legal service area exceeds the total unduplicated population of legal service areas, the state does not have overlapping service areas. The state reports the population of legal service area for Old Charles Town Library but excludes the population from its total unduplicated population because the library does not receive state aid. In the remaining states and the District of Columbia, the total population of legal service areas was equal to the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

In order to do meaningful analysis of data based on population of legal service areas, such as total circulation per capita, the data for population of legal service area were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting. The data file contains a derived value, *the unduplicated population of legal service area for each library,* for such analysis. This value was calculated by prorating each library's population of legal service area to the total population of legal service areas for the state, and applying the ratio to the state's total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Table 1 provides the population of legal service area and total unduplicated population of legal service areas for each state. Note: The unduplicated population data provided by the states may vary from that provided by sources using standard methodology (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census). The populations of unserved areas were not included in this figure.

Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications

Under its six library surveys, NCES regularly publishes E.D. TABS which consist of tables, usually presenting state and national totals, a survey description, and data highlights. NCES also publishes separate, more in-depth studies analyzing these data. Many of these publications are available in printed format and over the Internet. Edited raw data from the library surveys are made available on data diskettes, and also over the Internet.

Printed Publications

- *Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988*; An NCES Working Paper (November 1989). (Out of print.)[5]
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (April 1991). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the U.S.: 1990* (June 1992). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (April 1993). (Out of print.)
- *Report on Coverage Evaluation of the Public Library Statistics Program* (June 1994). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00662-6 ($11.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (August 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00670-7. (Out of print.)
- *Data Comparability and Public Policy: New Interest in Public Library Data.* Working Paper No. 94-07 presented at Meetings of the American Statistical Association. National Center for Education Statistics, November 1994.
- *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (January 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00736-3 ($6.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1993* (September 1995). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00800-9 ($8.00).
- *Finance Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (April 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-209. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00764-9 ($5.50).
- *Staffing Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (August 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-186. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00795-9 ($5.00).

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[5] Out of print publications may be available electronically on Internet, on diskette, or on CD-ROM. Contact the NEDRC (See Internet Access) for additional assistance.

- *Public Library Structure and Organization in the United States*. NCES No. 96-229 (March 1996). This publication is not available through the Government Printing Office. Contact the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) at (703) 845-3151 for a free copy of this publication.

- E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1994 (May 1997). Government Printing Office.

- E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1995 (August 1998).). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-01178-6 ($12.00).

More recent publications may be available through the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO). Write to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Call GPO order desk (202) 512-1800. You may place credit card orders by Fax at (202) 512-2250.

Data Files and Documentation Released on Diskette

The following NCES data files are generally available on computer diskette through the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Library of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5725.

- Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988 (March 1990).

- Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989 (May 1990).

- Public Libraries Data, 1990 (July 1992).

The following NCES data files are generally available through the Government Printing Office. Write to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

- Public Libraries Data FY 1991 (November 1993).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1992 (September 1994). Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00675-8 (out of print).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1993 (July, 1995). Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00790-8 (out of print).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1994 (June, 1997). Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-01043-7 (out of print).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1995 (June, 1998). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-01152-2 ($17.00).

Internet Access. Many NCES publications and edited raw data from the library surveys are made available over the Internet. To reach the NCES World Wide Web site, type the URL address: http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch to view or download publications and data files.

Ordering. To order this report, write to: U.S. Department of Education, ED Pubs, P.O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794-1398, or call toll free 1-877-4-ED-Pubs.

National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC). The NEDRC provides some NCES data files and publications free of charge; responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis on the library and other NCES studies and surveys; and provides assistance in obtaining this information over the Internet or from the Government Printing Office (GPO). Contact NEDRC at: 1900 N. Beauregard Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22311-1722; telephone: 703-845-3151; fax: 703-820-7465; or e-mail: nedrc@pcci.com.

List of Tables

Table 1.-- Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population by legal service area, by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	(in thousands)
50 States and DC	8,946	260,173	100.0	252,723
Alabama	205	4,032	100.0	3,899
Alaska	85	608	100.0	608
Arizona	40	4,268	100.0	4,108
Arkansas	37	2,275	100.0	2,265
California	171	32,100	100.0	32,100
Colorado	108	3,877	100.0	3,823
Connecticut	195	4,019	100.0	3,275
Delaware	30	666	100.0	666
District of Columbia	1	543	100.0	543
Florida	98	14,217	100.0	13,995
Georgia	55	7,251	100.0	7,213
Hawaii	1	1,184	100.0	1,184
Idaho	106	1,014	100.0	995
Illinois	617	10,450	100.0	10,450
Indiana	238	5,201	100.0	5,074
Iowa	529	2,927	100.0	2,842
Kansas	324	2,099	100.0	2,099
Kentucky	116	3,651	100.0	3,651
Louisiana	65	4,363	100.0	4,351
Maine	268	1,154	100.0	1,034
Maryland	24	5,029	100.0	5,029
Massachusetts	370	6,040	100.0	6,040
Michigan	383	9,326	100.0	9,282
Minnesota	130	4,570	100.0	4,570
Mississippi	47	2,718	100.0	2,697
Missouri	148	4,963	100.0	4,963
Montana	82	822	100.0	822
Nebraska	230	1,397	100.0	1,397
Nevada	23	1,582	100.0	1,582
New Hampshire	229	1,258	100.0	1,162
New Jersey	307	8,510	100.0	7,831
New Mexico	72	1,343	100.0	1,343
New York	740	17,892	100.0	16,680
North Carolina	75	7,194	100.0	7,194
North Dakota	79	562	100.0	545
Ohio	250	11,173	100.0	11,173
Oklahoma	114	2,605	100.0	2,565
Oregon	124	2,964	100.0	2,964
Pennsylvania	460	11,744	100.0	11,625
Rhode Island	50	1,264	100.0	1,003
South Carolina	40	3,701	100.0	3,673
South Dakota	112	537	100.0	536
Tennessee	141	8,273	100.0	5,175
Texas	500	16,995	100.0	16,995
Utah	70	1,908	100.0	1,908
Vermont	197	602	100.0	531
Virginia	90	6,564	100.0	6,527
Washington	69	5,316	100.0	5,316
West Virginia	97	1,797	100.0	1,793
Wisconsin	381	5,143	100.0	5,143
Wyoming	23	483	100.0	483

See notes at end of table.

NOTES:
- A state's total population of legal service area may be more than its total population because, in some states, some public libraries have overlapping service areas.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Texas), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,946	10.7	18.3	14.8	16.7	18.8	9.6	5.7	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0
Alabama	205	8.3	19.5	16.1	18.0	20.0	9.3	6.3	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	85	58.8	15.3	9.4	5.9	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	40	5.0	5.0	17.5	12.5	10.0	7.5	7.5	27.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	100.0
Arkansas	37	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	21.6	18.9	37.8	10.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.9	15.2	17.5	24.0	22.2	7.0	4.7	3.5	100.0
Colorado	108	7.4	21.3	13.0	15.7	19.4	9.3	2.8	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	8.2	12.3	22.1	32.3	13.8	8.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	23.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	2.0	5.1	11.2	19.4	16.3	14.3	16.3	8.2	5.1	2.0	100.0
Georgia	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	10.9	32.7	23.6	7.3	7.3	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	18.9	26.4	14.2	21.7	7.5	6.6	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	617	7.9	23.3	17.5	16.9	19.8	9.7	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	4.2	20.6	16.4	18.5	20.6	10.1	5.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Iowa	529	19.3	40.6	18.7	11.2	5.7	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	43.2	28.1	12.7	7.1	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	0.0	18.1	49.1	20.7	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.2	33.8	26.2	16.9	10.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	18.7	34.3	22.4	16.8	6.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	20.8	25.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	8.6	13.0	12.7	20.8	27.3	11.6	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Michigan	383	2.3	7.0	21.4	27.2	21.7	9.4	6.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
Minnesota	130	11.5	26.9	13.8	13.8	11.5	7.7	3.8	6.9	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	19.1	31.9	31.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	2.7	17.6	18.9	17.6	23.6	8.1	5.4	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	8.5	31.7	20.7	15.9	14.6	3.7	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	230	38.7	33.0	10.9	10.0	3.9	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	4.3	13.0	17.4	13.0	17.4	13.0	8.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	19.2	27.9	26.2	14.8	7.9	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	307	0.0	3.9	10.7	25.7	34.2	13.4	7.5	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	20.8	18.1	13.9	23.6	9.7	6.9	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
New York	740	11.4	21.2	16.4	18.1	18.2	9.7	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.0	6.7	25.3	32.0	24.0	4.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	32.9	30.4	8.9	10.1	11.4	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	1.2	7.2	24.0	30.0	20.0	9.6	4.4	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	114	9.6	30.7	21.1	13.2	14.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	12.1	15.3	11.3	17.7	25.8	8.1	5.6	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	450	1.3	10.0	14.1	22.4	29.6	13.7	5.2	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	50	2.0	0.0	10.0	18.0	40.0	18.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	32.5	25.0	25.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	38.4	27.7	13.4	8.0	10.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	141	0.0	0.0	5.0	17.0	37.6	17.7	9.9	5.7	5.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
Texas	500	3.0	12.8	19.8	21.2	22.0	10.4	4.6	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0
Utah	70	2.9	20.0	18.6	17.1	27.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Vermont	197	28.4	38.6	17.3	11.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	2.2	8.9	21.1	26.7	16.7	18.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	14.5	17.4	8.7	10.1	15.9	8.7	5.8	10.1	5.8	2.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	6.2	17.5	30.9	20.6	13.4	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5.5	25.7	24.1	17.1	16.3	6.3	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	8.7	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES: • Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,946	260,173	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.2	10.3	11.6	13.7	18.1	11.9	13.8	13.4	100.0
Alabama	205	4,032	0.3	1.8	2.9	6.6	16.5	17.6	23.5	9.3	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	85	608	3.2	3.8	4.8	6.3	15.2	5.7	0.0	19.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	40	4,268	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.5	5.3	36.8	7.9	17.6	26.9	100.0
Arkansas	37	2,275	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.5	11.7	45.8	22.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	32,100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.5	9.0	17.0	13.8	19.2	36.1	100.0
Colorado	108	3,877	0.2	1.1	1.4	3.2	7.7	8.9	5.8	35.3	36.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,019	0.0	0.7	2.3	7.9	25.4	23.6	24.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	666	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.5	17.1	21.9	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	543	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	98	14,217	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.8	6.8	17.8	19.9	27.0	21.8	100.0
Georgia	55	7,251	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.1	17.6	27.9	16.4	32.3	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,184	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	1,014	1.1	4.7	4.9	16.1	12.7	21.8	23.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	617	10,450	0.4	2.3	3.7	7.0	19.2	19.9	14.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	26.6	100.0
Indiana	238	5,201	0.1	1.6	2.7	6.2	15.1	15.1	15.4	23.1	5.8	14.8	0.0	100.0
Iowa	529	2,927	2.3	11.9	12.0	14.2	14.5	16.4	17.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	2,099	3.0	7.2	6.7	7.9	11.4	12.7	6.9	14.9	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	3,651	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	24.9	23.2	19.4	10.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,363	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	14.6	18.4	26.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	1,154	2.7	12.5	19.0	28.0	25.9	6.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	5,029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	7.4	19.1	9.0	59.7	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,040	0.3	1.3	2.8	9.5	26.1	23.5	22.2	5.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
Michigan	383	9,326	0.1	0.5	3.3	8.3	13.5	13.1	17.7	21.5	11.0	0.0	11.0	100.0
Minnesota	130	4,570	0.2	1.3	1.4	2.5	5.6	8.0	7.9	30.5	27.6	15.1	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,718	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.0	20.7	39.8	24.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	4,963	0.1	0.9	2.1	3.9	11.7	8.8	12.3	12.4	17.7	30.2	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	822	0.5	5.5	7.6	11.2	19.6	15.0	26.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	230	1,397	3.8	8.0	6.3	11.7	10.2	15.1	0.0	15.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	1,582	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	4.1	6.9	8.1	7.3	18.6	52.4	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	1,258	2.5	8.4	17.3	18.6	21.9	16.7	6.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	307	8,510	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.9	18.9	16.9	18.4	16.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	1,343	0.7	1.5	2.4	9.2	7.5	13.0	8.8	18.1	0.0	38.9	0.0	100.0
New York	740	17,892	0.3	1.5	2.4	5.2	12.3	13.8	9.4	6.2	2.6	5.4	40.9	100.0
North Carolina	75	7,194	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	10.1	24.8	36.1	12.2	15.2	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	562	2.9	7.1	4.2	10.4	27.6	11.4	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	11,173	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	10.2	15.5	15.5	13.2	12.2	28.9	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	114	2,605	0.3	2.1	3.2	4.0	9.1	6.8	8.6	13.8	9.8	42.3	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	2,964	0.3	1.0	1.6	5.1	18.6	13.4	18.7	20.1	0.0	21.1	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	460	11,744	0.0	0.7	2.0	6.6	17.8	18.4	12.9	15.3	8.0	4.7	13.5	100.0
Rhode Island	50	1,264	0.1	0.0	1.6	5.5	28.5	22.3	29.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	3,701	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	12.7	19.1	41.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	537	4.5	8.5	9.4	11.1	33.8	0.0	10.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	141	8,273	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	11.2	10.3	11.1	15.5	32.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Texas	500	16,995	0.1	0.7	2.2	4.4	10.2	10.8	9.3	20.0	6.0	6.4	29.9	100.0
Utah	70	1,908	0.1	1.3	2.3	4.3	15.1	5.8	12.0	28.2	0.0	30.9	0.0	100.0
Vermont	197	602	6.3	19.7	19.1	27.5	20.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	6,564	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.9	13.5	15.1	40.9	10.6	13.8	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	5,316	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.3	4.1	5.6	25.4	30.9	28.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,797	0.0	0.6	3.6	12.0	16.3	23.5	33.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5,143	0.3	3.3	6.4	9.1	19.0	16.2	15.4	18.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	483	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.6	20.6	39.4	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES: • Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,946	1,480	809	16,047	8,923	100.0	7,124	100.0	966	100.0
Alabama	205	21	15	269	195	100.0	74	100.0	18	100.0
Alaska	85	6	2	103	85	100.0	18	100.0	2	100.0
Arizona	40	16	9	164	87	100.0	77	100.0	14	100.0
Arkansas	37	29	8	202	38	100.0	164	100.0	8	100.0
California	171	110	39	1,042	161	100.0	881	100.0	57	100.0
Colorado	108	31	15	235	103	100.0	132	100.0	16	100.0
Connecticut	195	28	6	245	195	100.0	50	100.0	8	100.0
Delaware	30	1	2	30	28	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	98	43	25	441	125	100.0	316	100.0	30	100.0
Georgia	55	50	36	371	53	100.0	318	100.0	45	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	49	1	100.0	48	100.0	6	100.0
Idaho	106	13	5	141	104	100.0	37	100.0	5	100.0
Illinois	617	45	25	778	617	100.0	161	100.0	28	100.0
Indiana	238	60	35	425	238	100.0	187	100.0	43	100.0
Iowa	529	11	6	556	529	100.0	27	100.0	6	100.0
Kansas	324	12	4	374	324	100.0	50	100.0	6	100.0
Kentucky	116	30	94	186	116	100.0	70	100.0	97	100.0
Louisiana	65	49	32	324	65	100.0	259	100.0	35	100.0
Maine	268	3	1	275	268	100.0	7	100.0	1	100.0
Maryland	24	23	10	182	18	100.0	164	100.0	14	100.0
Massachusetts	370	50	12	488	370	100.0	118	100.0	12	100.0
Michigan	383	67	19	661	383	100.0	278	100.0	19	100.0
Minnesota	130	26	16	361	119	100.0	242	100.0	18	100.0
Mississippi	47	39	1	242	47	100.0	195	100.0	1	100.0
Missouri	148	39	26	348	148	100.0	200	100.0	48	100.0
Montana	82	14	3	110	82	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0
Nebraska	230	2	10	245	230	100.0	15	100.0	10	100.0
Nevada	23	11	3	79	27	100.0	52	100.0	3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	9	2	238	229	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	307	43	17	453	307	100.0	146	100.0	17	100.0
New Mexico	72	5	3	92	72	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0
New York	740	55	9	1,068	745	100.0	323	100.0	10	100.0
North Carolina	75	61	46	357	63	100.0	294	100.0	54	100.0
North Dakota	79	5	14	86	78	100.0	8	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	91	50	688	245	100.0	443	100.0	63	100.0
Oklahoma	114	9	6	202	112	100.0	90	100.0	10	100.0
Oregon	124	18	9	198	125	100.0	73	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	460	49	27	650	460	100.0	190	100.0	32	100.0
Rhode Island	50	6	2	73	50	100.0	23	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	40	34	31	183	40	100.0	143	100.0	35	100.0
South Dakota	112	7	8	134	112	100.0	22	100.0	10	100.0
Tennessee	141	35	14	285	141	100.0	144	100.0	16	100.0
Texas	500	62	16	762	500	100.0	262	100.0	20	100.0
Utah	70	14	24	100	51	100.0	49	100.0	27	100.0
Vermont	197	4	0	201	197	100.0	4	100.0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	54	36	313	83	100.0	230	100.0	38	100.0
Washington	69	22	12	312	61	100.0	251	100.0	19	100.0
West Virginia	97	30	8	174	97	100.0	77	100.0	9	100.0
Wisconsin	381	16	10	451	375	100.0	76	100.0	12	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	4	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	4	100.0

NOTES:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item.
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.
- Of the 8,946 libraries, 7,193 have single outlets; 1,746 have multiple outlets; and seven have 0 (zero) outlets (reported books-by-mail only service). Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles. Some multiple-outlet libraries consist of centrals only, branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 2A.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of outlets, by type, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type			
				Stationary outlets			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Centrals	Branches	Book-mobiles
Total	8,946	1,480	809	16,047	8,923	7,124	966
Response rate					100.0	100.0	100.0
1,000,000 or more	20	20	12	864	23	841	30
500,000 to 999,999	52	52	35	1,132	54	1,078	75
250,000 to 499,999	90	88	50	1,039	82	957	71
100,000 to 249,999	313	284	152	1,960	334	1,626	189
50,000 to 99,999	510	328	174	1,573	496	1,077	199
25,000 to 49,999	863	308	172	1,662	868	794	179
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	245	142	2,162	1,664	498	150
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	109	44	1,677	1,490	187	44
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	29	17	1,365	1,323	42	17
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	16	8	1,653	1,632	21	9
Less than 1,000	958	1	3	960	957	3	3

NOTES:
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- Of the 8,946 libraries, 7,193 have single outlets; 1,746 have multiple outlets; and seven have 0 (zero) outlets (reported books-by-mail only service). Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles. Some multiple-outlet libraries consist of centrals only, branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet								Response rate
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,946	4.3	12.2	19.1	20.9	19.8	15.0	7.7	0.8	98.3
Alabama	205	1.0	10.7	22.9	21.5	28.8	9.3	3.4	0.0	97.1
Alaska	85	18.8	34.1	14.1	11.8	10.6	7.1	3.5	0.0	100.0
Arizona	40	0.0	2.5	17.5	32.5	27.5	10.0	10.0	0.0	92.5
Arkansas	37	0.0	8.1	24.3	24.3	27.0	13.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.0	10.5	19.3	22.8	26.9	14.0	5.8	0.6	99.4
Colorado	108	0.0	11.1	13.9	25.0	22.2	13.0	13.9	0.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	1.5	8.2	9.2	21.5	22.1	27.2	9.7	0.5	92.8
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	6.7	23.3	40.0	26.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	2.0	10.2	21.4	36.7	22.4	7.1	0.0	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	1.8	14.5	38.2	21.8	21.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	3.8	21.7	22.6	21.7	17.9	9.4	1.9	0.9	98.1
Illinois	617	1.3	5.5	19.3	17.3	16.5	16.5	19.8	3.7	99.8
Indiana	238	0.4	5.9	13.9	20.6	19.3	24.4	13.9	1.7	100.0
Iowa	529	6.4	25.5	31.8	13.2	10.6	9.1	2.8	0.6	97.0
Kansas	324	9.3	28.4	16.0	13.0	15.7	8.6	7.7	1.2	96.3
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	16.4	45.7	25.9	6.0	3.4	2.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	1.5	29.2	35.4	24.6	7.7	1.5	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	25.7	25.4	14.6	16.0	12.3	4.9	1.1	0.0	97.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	16.7	20.8	20.8	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	5.4	16.2	17.6	19.2	20.3	16.8	4.6	0.0	97.0
Michigan	383	0.5	6.8	15.4	27.2	26.6	18.0	5.2	0.3	99.2
Minnesota	130	3.1	3.8	26.2	30.0	23.1	10.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	31.9	25.5	34.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	4.1	23.0	20.3	31.8	8.8	9.5	2.7	100.0
Montana	82	4.9	17.1	36.6	20.7	15.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	97.6
Nebraska	230	12.6	27.0	29.6	11.7	7.8	6.1	5.2	0.0	97.8
Nevada	23	0.0	13.0	21.7	21.7	26.1	8.7	8.7	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	13.5	20.1	26.2	17.9	10.9	8.7	2.2	0.4	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 --Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet: Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	307	0.3	1.3	6.2	17.3	25.4	35.8	13.4	0.3	95.8
New Mexico	72	2.8	6.9	13.9	19.4	37.5	13.9	5.6	0.0	98.6
New York	740	1.2	15.7	21.2	18.2	15.0	15.5	11.8	1.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	13.3	38.7	25.3	13.3	6.7	2.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	13.9	25.3	31.6	8.9	12.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.8	6.0	14.8	18.8	40.4	18.8	0.4	100.0
Oklahoma	114	0.9	11.4	11.4	20.2	25.4	20.2	5.3	5.3	92.1
Oregon	124	3.2	15.3	22.6	16.9	18.5	19.4	4.0	0.0	94.4
Pennsylvania	460	2.0	6.5	18.3	30.0	20.4	14.8	7.6	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	50	0.0	2.0	12.0	30.0	16.0	12.0	28.0	0.0	92.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	5.0	20.0	40.0	25.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	15.2	31.3	19.6	10.7	10.7	7.1	5.4	0.0	95.5
Tennessee	141	2.8	6.4	9.9	24.8	37.6	11.3	6.4	0.7	98.6
Texas	500	1.4	8.6	21.2	27.6	26.8	12.0	2.4	0.0	99.6
Utah	70	14.3	15.7	22.9	14.3	7.1	20.0	5.7	0.0	100.0
Vermont	197	23.4	26.4	20.8	16.2	9.6	2.0	1.5	0.0	96.4
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	4.4	23.3	35.6	22.2	13.3	1.1	100.0
Washington	69	5.8	14.5	11.6	24.6	18.8	20.3	4.3	0.0	98.6
West Virginia	97	0.0	0.0	10.3	42.3	33.0	10.3	4.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	1.0	7.1	26.0	18.6	15.5	20.7	9.4	1.0	99.2
Wyoming	23	0.0	13.0	21.7	39.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 3A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,946	4.3	12.2	19.1	20.9	19.8	15.0	7.7	0.8
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	5.0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	1.9	3.8	26.9	28.8	26.9	7.7	3.8
250,000 to 499,999	90	3.3	4.4	7.8	22.2	38.9	15.6	6.7	1.1
100,000 to 249,999	313	0.3	4.5	9.3	28.4	25.9	22.7	7.3	1.6
50,000 to 99,999	510	0.2	2.7	12.9	24.7	22.4	18.6	14.7	3.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.3	1.5	9.7	16.7	21.1	24.1	22.7	3.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	0.1	2.2	7.7	15.6	25.0	31.0	17.5	0.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.7	3.3	12.9	25.7	32.2	20.0	4.9	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	1.6	8.6	27.1	33.5	21.8	6.8	0.6	0.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	5.8	25.8	39.7	19.4	7.4	1.5	0.4	0.0
Less than 1,000	958	26.1	44.6	19.4	6.5	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.1

NOTES:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Items(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 3.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,946	1,013,798	4.0	86.3	284,513	1.1	88.5	1,642,625	6.5	97.6	10,531	41.7	97.2	10,968	43.4	97.3
Alabama	205	12,657	3.2	72.7	1,962	0.5	96.6	15,090	3.9	99.5	27	7.0	99.5	40	10.3	99.5
Alaska	85	2,893	4.8	92.9	424	0.7	85.9	3,796	6.2	98.8	22	35.8	98.8	36	59.7	98.8
Arizona	40	18,729	4.6	90.0	4,396	1.1	87.5	26,745	6.5	92.5	72	17.5	87.5	74	18.1	87.5
Arkansas	37	5,556	2.5	91.9	972	0.4	86.5	9,436	4.2	100.0	19	8.6	94.6	26	11.3	94.6
California	171	117,449	3.7	74.9	35,228	1.1	97.7	152,017	4.7	99.4	704	21.9	97.7	542	16.9	97.7
Colorado	108	18,196	4.8	96.3	5,495	1.4	98.1	31,930	8.4	100.0	135	35.4	100.0	131	34.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	19,649	6.0	82.1	3,999	1.2	81.0	27,129	8.3	92.3	184	56.1	90.3	190	58.0	90.8
Delaware	30	2,267	3.4	100.0	394	0.6	100.0	3,139	4.7	100.0	19	28.6	100.0	19	28.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1,980	3.6	100.0	1,289	2.4	100.0	1,526	2.8	100.0	5	9.0	100.0	0	0.5	100.0
Florida	98	(S)	(S)	69.4	30,217	2.2	79.6	75,509	5.4	90.8	170	12.2	87.8	154	11.0	88.8
Georgia	55	19,831	2.7	90.9	5,516	0.8	96.4	32,935	4.6	100.0	19	2.6	98.2	35	4.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,429	2.9	100.0	798	0.7	100.0	7,375	6.2	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.1	100.0
Idaho	106	5,061	5.1	79.2	873	0.9	79.2	7,703	7.7	96.2	23	23.6	95.3	35	35.3	94.3
Illinois	617	54,777	5.2	96.8	15,043	1.4	97.9	80,815	7.7	99.7	1,023	97.9	98.5	1,025	98.1	99.0
Indiana	238	28,488	5.6	92.0	8,059	1.6	93.7	53,132	10.5	99.6	87	17.2	99.6	101	20.0	99.6
Iowa	529	14,123	5.0	81.3	(S)	(S)	66.7	25,080	8.8	96.8	108	37.9	97.0	103	36.3	97.0
Kansas	324	11,370	5.4	96.3	2,822	1.3	92.0	20,249	9.6	96.3	192	91.7	96.3	178	84.7	96.3
Kentucky	116	10,812	3.0	100.0	1,769	0.5	100.0	19,527	5.3	100.0	22	6.0	100.0	43	11.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	11,368	2.6	96.9	2,952	0.7	98.5	18,662	4.3	100.0	43	9.8	100.0	87	20.0	100.0
Maine	268	(S)	(S)	67.2	(S)	(S)	66.0	7,931	7.7	93.3	38	36.6	95.9	44	42.6	95.9
Maryland	24	17,798	3.5	70.8	6,337	1.3	100.0	45,375	9.0	100.0	93	18.5	100.0	125	24.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	(S)	(S)	50.3	(S)	(S)	65.7	44,328	7.3	97.0	909	150.4	97.3	948	157.0	97.3
Michigan	383	35,293	3.8	86.7	8,051	0.9	89.3	49,773	5.4	98.7	522	56.2	97.9	535	57.6	97.9
Minnesota	130	22,541	4.9	100.0	6,072	1.3	100.0	43,739	9.6	100.0	298	65.3	100.0	316	69.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	6,397	2.4	100.0	1,086	0.4	100.0	8,579	3.2	100.0	14	5.2	100.0	27	10.2	100.0
Missouri	148	21,563	4.3	100.0	5,161	1.0	100.0	39,347	7.9	100.0	71	14.2	100.0	85	17.2	100.0
Montana	82	3,007	3.7	97.6	571	0.7	92.7	5,001	6.1	97.6	23	28.3	97.6	39	47.5	97.6
Nebraska	230	7,286	5.2	90.4	947	0.7	90.0	10,626	7.6	93.5	20	14.0	97.4	25	17.7	97.4
Nevada	23	6,060	3.8	100.0	1,183	0.7	95.7	7,954	5.0	100.0	12	7.7	100.0	15	9.2	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5,458	4.7	87.3	875	0.8	87.8	8,637	7.4	97.8	59	51.0	96.9	65	56.3	96.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	307	37,531	4.8	95.8	7,424	0.9	95.8	46,921	6.0	95.1	384	49.0	95.8	373	47.7	95.8
New Mexico	72	7,212	5.4	91.7	1,064	0.8	87.5	7,355	5.5	95.8	15	11.3	98.6	24	18.1	98.6
New York	740	86,893	5.2	100.0	32,177	1.9	100.0	121,478	7.3	100.0	1,446	86.7	100.0	1,412	84.6	100.0
North Carolina	75	25,000	3.5	96.0	6,308	0.9	98.7	40,139	5.6	100.0	72	10.1	100.0	68	9.5	100.0
North Dakota	79	2,214	4.1	87.3	417	0.8	91.1	3,943	7.2	96.2	29	52.4	100.0	54	98.5	100.0
Ohio	250	56,890	5.1	73.6	16,485	1.5	85.2	138,055	12.4	100.0	547	49.0	94.8	625	56.0	96.4
Oklahoma	114	11,091	4.3	89.5	1,893	0.7	92.1	16,089	6.3	91.2	31	12.1	92.1	41	15.9	92.1
Oregon	124	(S)	(S)	53.2	2,220	0.7	83.9	29,495	10.0	97.6	581	196.2	87.9	616	207.8	86.3
Pennsylvania	460	37,510	3.2	78.5	7,612	0.7	85.9	54,542	4.7	100.0	315	27.1	100.0	305	26.2	100.0
Rhode Island	50	5,596	5.6	88.0	862	0.9	92.0	6,783	6.8	92.0	300	298.9	90.0	297	295.6	92.0
South Carolina	40	10,525	2.9	85.0	3,898	1.1	100.0	16,123	4.4	100.0	11	3.0	100.0	38	10.2	100.0
South Dakota	112	2,756	5.1	84.8	(S)	(S)	60.7	4,765	8.9	95.5	22	41.5	89.3	46	85.5	92.0
Tennessee	141	13,660	2.6	97.2	4,282	0.8	97.9	20,057	3.9	100.0	46	8.8	97.9	54	10.5	97.9
Texas	500	47,053	2.8	95.8	15,447	0.9	98.4	72,152	4.2	99.2	196	11.5	99.8	233	13.7	99.6
Utah	70	8,637	4.5	78.6	2,356	1.2	77.1	17,737	9.3	98.6	16	8.5	98.6	23	11.8	100.0
Vermont	197	(S)	(S)	69.5	(S)	(S)	68.0	3,728	7.0	80.7	17	32.3	79.2	54	102.3	79.2
Virginia	90	29,393	4.5	83.3	6,978	1.1	87.8	48,529	7.4	98.9	62	9.5	100.0	76	11.7	100.0
Washington	69	(S)	(S)	58.0	(S)	(S)	66.7	53,229	10.0	98.6	138	25.9	95.7	137	25.8	94.2
West Virginia	97	6,524	3.6	99.0	1,687	0.9	100.0	8,315	4.6	100.0	34	19.1	100.0	40	22.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	27,772	5.4	89.5	6,009	1.2	92.7	46,421	9.0	99.5	1,320	256.7	99.0	1,388	270.0	99.2
Wyoming	23	2,529	5.2	100.0	556	1.2	100.0	3,686	7.6	100.0	15	31.5	100.0	20	41.7	100.0

NOTES:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- When a Total is less than 500 the value is rounded to 0. This value does not represent a true zero.
- "(S)" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 4A.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of service: Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,946	1,013,798	4.0	284,513	1.1	1,642,625	6.5	10,531	41.7	10,968	43.4
Response rate		86.3		88.5		97.6		97.2		97.3	
1,000,000 or more	20	110,177	3.2	69,380	2.0	144,420	4.2	239	7.0	94	2.8
500,000 to 999,999	52	137,202	3.9	52,888	1.5	262,160	7.5	731	20.8	490	13.9
250,000 to 499,999	90	106,161	3.6	33,939	1.1	186,433	6.3	1,079	36.3	421	14.2
100,000 to 249,999	313	169,024	3.7	42,915	0.9	279,967	6.1	1,442	31.4	1,279	27.8
50,000 to 99,999	510	137,649	4.0	28,014	0.8	214,881	6.2	1,483	42.9	1,453	42.1
25,000 to 49,999	863	135,216	4.6	23,018	0.8	207,038	7.1	1,873	64.2	2,101	72.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	127,903	5.0	20,412	0.8	198,365	7.7	2,393	93.3	2,836	110.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	51,999	5.0	7,917	0.8	84,474	8.1	858	81.9	1,213	115.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	22,091	4.7	3,378	0.7	36,521	7.8	285	61.1	588	126.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	12,917	4.9	2,178	0.8	22,534	8.5	113	42.8	362	137.1
Less than 1,000	958	3,458	6.2	474	0.8	5,833	10.4	37	66.0	131	233.6

NOTES:
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 5.–Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
50 States and DC	8,946	570,952	93.1	34.8	42,423	93.5
Alabama	205	5,022	99.5	33.3	443	98.0
Alaska	85	1,364	74.1	35.9	130	96.5
Arizona	40	9,363	80.0	35.0	557	87.5
Arkansas	37	2,824	100.0	29.9	249	89.2
California	171	55,648	89.5	36.6	4,100	98.2
Colorado	108	10,839	93.5	33.9	686	99.1
Connecticut	195	9,801	87.2	36.1	776	87.7
Delaware	30	1,092	70.0	34.8	115	100.0
District of Columbia	1	480	100.0	31.4	67	100.0
Florida	98	18,006	74.5	23.8	2,071	87.8
Georgia	55	11,273	87.3	34.2	973	100.0
Hawaii	1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Idaho	106	3,176	89.6	41.2	267	86.8
Illinois	617	32,295	98.5	40.0	2,101	98.2
Indiana	238	18,547	98.7	34.9	1,339	97.1
Iowa	529	9,059	93.6	36.1	710	96.4
Kansas	324	7,652	96.0	37.8	439	96.3
Kentucky	116	4,407	100.0	22.6	518	100.0
Louisiana	65	6,015	100.0	32.2	668	98.5
Maine	268	2,926	76.1	36.9	(S)	57.8
Maryland	24	16,220	100.0	35.7	555	100.0
Massachusetts	370	16,662	93.8	37.6	1,133	89.5
Michigan	383	16,348	92.4	32.8	1,114	94.3
Minnesota	130	17,776	100.0	40.6	800	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,323	100.0	27.1	307	97.9
Missouri	148	15,715	100.0	39.9	720	98.0
Montana	82	1,744	92.7	34.9	118	92.7
Nebraska	230	4,716	94.3	44.4	258	97.4
Nevada	23	2,454	91.3	30.9	924	91.3
New Hampshire	229	3,603	95.6	41.7	288	93.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.—Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1996—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
New Jersey	307	17,072	94.8	36.4	1,440	95.4
New Mexico	72	2,579	90.3	35.1	234	91.7
New York	740	38,719	100.0	31.9	3,246	100.0
North Carolina	75	14,546	100.0	36.2	1,737	98.7
North Dakota	79	1,618	89.9	41.0	305	100.0
Ohio	250	44,506	92.4	32.2	2,655	91.6
Oklahoma	114	6,129	90.4	38.1	472	92.1
Oregon	124	8,883	84.7	30.1	418	91.9
Pennsylvania	460	20,208	100.0	37.1	1,750	85.2
Rhode Island	50	2,348	74.0	34.6	172	92.0
South Carolina	40	5,796	97.5	35.9	527	100.0
South Dakota	112	1,822	91.1	38.2	141	88.4
Tennessee	141	6,465	94.3	32.2	560	96.5
Texas	500	26,845	94.2	37.2	2,473	97.8
Utah	70	7,136	82.9	40.2	248	97.1
Vermont	197	(S)	66.0	(S)	(S)	67.0
Virginia	90	17,483	83.3	36.0	1,092	87.8
Washington	69	15,398	75.4	28.9	611	89.9
West Virginia	97	2,781	91.8	33.4	234	99.0
Wisconsin	381	18,093	96.3	39.0	1,084	98.2
Wyoming	23	1,251	100.0	34.0	138	100.0

NOTES:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- "-" Total nonresponse to data item.
- "(S)" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table 5A.—Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials	Children's program attendance
		(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Total	8,946	570,952	42,423
Response rate		93.1	93.5
1,000,000 or more	20	48,335	4,458
500,000 to 999,999	52	85,926	4,965
250,000 to 499,999	90	62,184	4,295
100,000 to 249,999	313	94,485	6,989
50,000 to 99,999	510	73,991	5,403
25,000 to 49,999	863	74,969	5,316
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	74,123	5,915
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	31,710	2,740
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	13,928	1,225
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	8,951	845
Less than 1,000	958	2,349	273

NOTES: • Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,946	711,013	2.8	97.2	25,164	99.6	97.2	13,094	51.8	97.5	1,857	7.3	97.7
Alabama	205	8,359	2.1	87.8	166	42.5	97.6	117	29.9	97.6	17	4.4	97.1
Alaska	85	2,024	3.3	96.5	69	114.2	94.1	51	84.0	96.5	7	12.2	96.5
Arizona	40	8,096	2.0	92.5	194	47.3	87.5	121	29.5	85.0	19	4.6	92.5
Arkansas	37	4,925	2.2	100.0	64	28.5	94.6	41	18.1	100.0	10	4.2	100.0
California	171	59,913	1.9	98.8	2,094	65.2	98.8	1,113	34.7	98.2	143	4.5	99.4
Colorado	108	9,833	2.6	99.1	240	62.8	98.1	146	38.3	97.2	19	4.8	96.3
Connecticut	195	14,265	4.4	91.8	406	123.9	90.8	261	79.6	91.8	35	10.6	92.3
Delaware	30	1,412	2.1	100.0	42	63.5	100.0	21	31.6	100.0	3	5.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,813	5.2	100.0	327	601.5	100.0	8	15.1	100.0	4	8.0	100.0
Florida	98	24,329	1.7	90.8	897	64.1	87.8	571	40.8	87.8	70	5.0	89.8
Georgia	55	13,498	1.9	100.0	400	55.4	98.2	227	31.4	100.0	28	3.9	98.2
Hawaii	1	3,553	3.0	100.0	134	113.6	100.0	33	28.0	100.0	6	4.7	100.0
Idaho	106	3,219	3.2	94.3	65	65.1	94.3	54	54.5	94.3	9	9.1	95.3
Illinois	617	38,886	3.7	99.8	1,559	149.2	99.2	719	68.8	99.5	121	11.5	99.8
Indiana	238	21,531	4.2	99.2	964	189.9	99.2	582	114.7	98.7	63	12.4	100.0
Iowa	529	11,393	4.0	96.0	337	118.5	96.8	225	79.2	96.8	37	13.2	96.2
Kansas	324	9,589	4.6	96.6	234	111.4	96.6	210	100.2	96.6	26	12.2	96.6
Kentucky	116	7,506	2.1	100.0	160	43.7	100.0	104	28.5	100.0	15	4.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	10,145	2.3	100.0	131	30.0	100.0	152	35.0	100.0	28	6.5	100.0
Maine	268	5,359	5.2	94.0	78	75.4	95.5	62	60.4	95.5	12	11.6	95.5
Maryland	24	14,964	3.0	100.0	621	123.6	100.0	277	55.0	100.0	30	6.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	29,053	4.8	97.0	521	86.2	97.3	362	59.9	97.3	83	13.7	97.3
Michigan	383	25,876	2.8	99.0	829	89.3	99.0	503	54.2	99.0	73	7.9	99.0
Minnesota	130	13,302	2.9	100.0	542	118.6	100.0	267	58.4	100.0	40	8.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	5,180	1.9	100.0	107	39.7	100.0	93	34.4	100.0	12	4.4	100.0
Missouri	148	20,408	4.1	100.0	513	103.3	100.0	249	50.1	100.0	36	7.2	100.0
Montana	82	2,547	3.1	97.6	35	42.1	97.6	35	42.0	97.6	6	7.1	97.6
Nebraska	230	4,941	3.5	97.0	118	84.3	97.0	92	66.0	97.0	15	10.8	97.0
Nevada	23	3,556	2.2	100.0	150	94.9	100.0	56	35.4	100.0	7	4.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5,092	4.4	96.9	114	98.1	97.4	97	83.2	96.5	16	13.7	96.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1996 – Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	307	30,049	3.8	95.8	810	103.4	95.1	444	56.6	95.4	72	9.2	95.8
New Mexico	72	4,002	3.0	98.6	64	47.5	98.6	35	25.8	97.2	7	5.4	98.6
New York	740	73,727	4.4	100.0	3,606	216.2	100.0	1,216	72.9	100.0	271	16.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	14,269	2.0	100.0	339	47.1	100.0	221	30.7	100.0	31	4.3	100.0
North Dakota	79	2,012	3.7	100.0	47	86.5	100.0	26	48.1	100.0	4	7.5	100.0
Ohio	250	43,239	3.9	100.0	2,530	226.4	95.2	1,442	129.0	97.6	83	7.4	99.6
Oklahoma	114	5,644	2.2	92.1	79	30.9	92.1	79	30.7	92.1	16	6.3	92.1
Oregon	124	7,213	2.4	88.7	260	87.8	86.3	150	50.5	91.1	23	7.7	96.8
Pennsylvania	460	25,318	2.2	100.0	1,371	118.0	99.8	354	30.4	100.0	52	4.4	100.0
Rhode Island	50	4,276	4.3	92.0	80	79.7	92.0	64	63.3	92.0	8	8.2	88.0
South Carolina	40	6,817	1.9	100.0	159	43.4	100.0	102	27.9	100.0	19	5.1	100.0
South Dakota	112	2,513	4.7	95.5	48	89.7	96.4	33	61.8	96.4	6	10.3	95.5
Tennessee	141	7,999	1.5	100.0	215	41.5	99.3	181	35.0	100.0	19	3.6	100.0
Texas	500	34,118	2.0	99.8	988	58.2	98.8	531	31.2	99.0	76	4.5	99.2
Utah	70	5,065	2.7	100.0	255	133.7	100.0	99	52.0	100.0	11	5.7	98.6
Vermont	197	2,692	5.1	76.1	51	95.8	82.2	29	54.1	82.7	8	14.4	83.8
Virginia	90	16,672	2.6	100.0	574	88.0	100.0	252	38.7	100.0	42	6.5	100.0
Washington	69	15,656	2.9	94.2	781	146.9	89.9	456	85.8	92.8	45	8.4	97.1
West Virginia	97	4,862	2.7	100.0	115	64.1	100.0	76	42.2	100.0	8	4.3	100.0
Wisconsin	381	17,008	3.3	99.5	613	119.3	99.2	421	81.8	99.5	54	10.5	98.7
Wyoming	23	2,294	4.8	100.0	68	141.1	100.0	37	75.7	100.0	12	25.8	100.0

NOTES: • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 6A.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes		Audio		Video		Serial subscriptions	
		Number	Per capita	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,946	711,013	2.8	25,164	99.6	13,094	51.8	1,857	7.3
Response Rate			97.2		97.2		97.5		97.7
1,000,000 or more	20	87,012	2.5	4,469	130.7	1,140	33.3	243	7.1
500,000 to 999,999	52	92,573	2.6	4,298	122.3	1,620	46.1	238	6.8
250,000 to 499,999	90	72,649	2.4	2,385	80.2	1,155	38.8	161	5.4
100,000 to 249,999	313	103,325	2.2	3,960	86.2	1,956	42.6	242	5.3
50,000 to 99,999	510	84,758	2.5	2,803	81.2	1,694	49.1	218	6.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	85,069	2.9	2,754	94.4	1,786	61.2	235	8.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	88,687	3.5	2,588	100.9	1,843	71.8	247	9.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	43,912	4.2	1,064	101.6	941	89.9	128	12.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	24,833	5.3	445	95.5	456	97.9	69	14.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	20,426	7.7	291	109.9	370	140.1	56	21.3
Less than 1,000	958	7,767	13.8	107	191.3	132	234.6	19	33.5

NOTES:
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 7.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution							
50 States and DC	8,946	4.4	13.6	32.3	20.7	14.4	12.5	2.1	97.2
Alabama	205	10.2	16.6	32.2	24.9	10.7	4.4	1.0	87.8
Alaska	85	18.8	29.4	29.4	14.1	4.7	3.5	0.0	96.5
Arizona	40	0.0	2.5	30.0	12.5	12.5	30.0	12.5	92.5
Arkansas	37	2.7	0.0	5.4	10.8	29.7	51.4	0.0	100.0
California	171	1.8	0.6	2.9	6.4	21.1	53.2	14.0	98.8
Colorado	108	3.7	13.0	36.1	20.4	11.1	13.0	2.8	99.1
Connecticut	195	0.5	3.1	25.1	28.2	23.1	19.0	1.0	91.8
Delaware	30	0.0	3.3	50.0	23.3	13.3	10.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	2.0	9.2	27.6	17.3	32.7	11.2	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	27.3	60.0	9.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	4.7	17.9	40.6	22.6	10.4	3.8	0.0	94.3
Illinois	617	3.2	12.3	36.5	19.6	14.3	13.6	0.5	99.8
Indiana	238	0.8	2.9	31.1	28.6	20.2	14.3	2.1	99.2
Iowa	529	6.0	34.0	41.8	11.5	4.0	2.5	0.2	96.0
Kansas	324	14.5	25.9	34.3	16.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	96.6
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	12.9	48.3	28.4	7.8	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.3	43.1	35.4	6.2	100.0
Maine	268	14.2	22.8	40.3	18.3	3.7	0.7	0.0	94.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	45.8	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	4.3	10.5	23.2	24.6	21.9	14.6	0.8	97.0
Michigan	383	1.8	7.0	35.5	29.8	13.1	11.2	1.6	99.0
Minnesota	130	4.6	14.6	30.8	18.5	13.8	11.5	6.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	4.3	25.5	38.3	29.8	2.1	100.0
Missouri	148	1.4	4.1	32.4	31.1	14.2	13.5	3.4	100.0
Montana	82	3.7	19.5	39.0	24.4	7.3	6.1	0.0	97.6
Nebraska	230	9.1	34.8	42.6	7.8	4.3	0.4	0.9	97.0
Nevada	23	0.0	4.3	30.4	21.7	26.1	8.7	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	8.7	18.8	48.9	14.8	7.0	1.7	0.0	96.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 7.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution							
New Jersey	307	0.7	0.7	14.7	30.0	29.3	22.1	2.6	95.8
New Mexico	72	11.1	22.2	26.4	18.1	11.1	9.7	1.4	98.6
New York	740	3.1	13.0	37.4	18.6	12.8	13.9	1.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.0	21.3	62.7	6.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	11.4	21.5	39.2	17.7	5.1	5.1	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	10.0	26.4	30.4	29.2	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	114	4.4	16.7	40.4	20.2	11.4	5.3	1.8	92.1
Oregon	124	4.0	11.3	33.1	23.4	16.9	10.5	0.8	88.7
Pennsylvania	460	2.2	12.0	39.1	24.1	14.6	7.2	0.9	100.0
Rhode Island	50	0.0	2.0	26.0	24.0	30.0	16.0	2.0	92.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	42.5	30.0	10.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	9.8	26.8	42.0	13.4	5.4	2.7	0.0	95.5
Tennessee	141	0.7	7.8	42.6	28.4	13.5	5.0	2.1	100.0
Texas	500	0.6	9.0	42.6	24.8	14.2	7.0	1.8	99.8
Utah	70	0.0	4.3	40.0	35.7	7.1	10.0	2.9	100.0
Vermont	197	18.8	37.6	33.5	6.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	76.1
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	13.3	18.9	22.2	35.6	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	1.4	10.1	27.5	18.8	10.1	17.4	14.5	94.2
West Virginia	97	2.1	8.2	27.8	33.0	18.6	9.3	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	2.1	19.7	42.3	16.3	12.1	7.1	0.5	99.5
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	39.1	43.5	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported books and serial volumes. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 7A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
		Percentage distribution						
Total	8,946	4.4	13.6	32.3	20.7	14.4	12.5	2.1
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	90	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.2	25.6	68.9
100,000 to 249,999	313	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	78.9	16.0
50,000 to 99,999	510	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.4	18.2	77.6	0.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	0.3	2.3	11.8	46.7	38.7	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	0.4	1.0	12.2	42.0	37.6	6.8	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.5	3.9	40.5	46.1	8.7	0.3	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	1.8	11.4	67.2	18.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	6.6	32.2	56.2	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	958	25.3	48.1	25.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 7.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of position, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff: Total	Total: Response rate	Librarians	Librarians: Response rate	Librarians with ALA-MLS	Librarians with ALA-MLS: Response rate	Other	Other: Response rate	Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Total		Total		Total			
50 States and DC	8,946	117,812.0	98.1	39,095.5	98.1	27,353.3	98.6	78,716.6	98.1	70.0	23.2
Alabama	205	1,350.1	99.5	594.7	99.5	202.1	100.0	755.4	100.0	34.0	15.0
Alaska	85	290.7	100.0	103.9	100.0	67.4	100.0	186.8	100.0	64.9	23.2
Arizona	40	1,540.1	90.0	460.4	90.0	344.6	90.0	1,079.7	90.0	74.8	22.4
Arkansas	37	665.8	100.0	182.8	100.0	90.7	100.0	483.0	100.0	49.6	13.6
California	171	10,008.5	99.4	3,086.4	99.4	2,869.7	99.4	6,922.2	99.4	93.0	28.7
Colorado	108	1,973.3	100.0	596.5	100.0	394.8	100.0	1,376.8	100.0	66.2	20.0
Connecticut	195	2,216.4	92.8	833.4	93.3	671.0	92.8	1,383.0	93.3	80.5	30.3
Delaware	30	206.9	100.0	75.0	100.0	36.2	100.0	132.0	100.0	48.2	17.5
District of Columbia	1	385.0	100.0	158.0	100.0	124.0	100.0	227.0	100.0	78.5	32.2
Florida	98	5,109.1	90.8	1,603.5	90.8	1,295.8	90.8	3,505.5	90.8	80.8	25.4
Georgia	55	2,518..	100.0	649.1	100.0	611.9	100.0	1,869.0	100.0	94.3	24.3
Hawaii	1	512.1	100.0	159.0	100.0	159.0	100.0	353.1	100.0	100.0	31.1
Idaho	106	452.0	97.2	157.5	98.1	48.8	98.1	294.5	97.2	30.9	10.8
Illinois	617	6,735.6	99.8	2,345.0	99.8	1,521.9	99.8	4,390.6	99.8	64.9	22.6
Indiana	238	3,841.4	100.0	1,151.1	100.0	783.1	100.0	2,690.3	100.0	68.0	20.4
Iowa	529	1,448.4	94.3	747.0	94.3	220.3	96.2	701.4	94.3	29.5	15.2
Kansas	324	1,329.5	96.9	303.9	94.4	150.3	96.6	1,025.7	94.8	49.5	11.3
Kentucky	116	1,263.5	100.0	623.9	100.0	137.5	100.0	639.5	100.0	22.0	10.9
Louisiana	65	1,813.0	100.0	722.4	100.0	292.3	100.0	1,090.6	100.0	40.5	16.1
Maine	268	519.0	95.9	228.2	95.9	97.1	95.9	290.8	95.9	42.5	18.7
Maryland	24	2,740.4	100.0	1,079.1	100.0	1,079.1	100.0	1,661.3	100.0	100.0	39.4
Massachusetts	370	3,467.2	97.3	1,533.7	97.3	981.3	97.3	1,933.5	97.3	64.0	28.3
Michigan	383	3,931.3	99.2	1,545.4	99.2	1,095.3	99.2	2,385.8	99.2	70.9	27.9
Minnesota	130	2,270.4	100.0	698.5	100.0	428.8	100.0	1,571.9	100.0	61.4	18.9
Mississippi	47	1,067.0	100.0	406.0	100.0	129.0	100.0	661.0	100.0	31.8	12.1
Missouri	148	2,617.7	100.0	815.0	100.0	327.0	100.0	1,802.7	100.0	40.1	12.5
Montana	82	293.0	97.6	157.2	97.6	31.7	97.6	135.8	97.6	20.1	10.8
Nebraska	230	653.7	97.8	302.9	97.8	99.6	97.8	350.8	97.8	32.9	15.2
Nevada	23	623.6	100.0	159.1	100.0	112.1	100.0	464.5	100.0	70.4	18.0
New Hampshire	229	625.3	97.4	438.2	97.4	131.5	97.4	187.1	97.4	30.0	21.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of position, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1996 --Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Librarians				Other			
						Librarians with ALA-MLS					
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
New Jersey	307	5,074.4	95.4	1,410.8	97.7	1,405.8	97.7	3,663.6	95.4	99.6	27.7
New Mexico	72	521.2	98.6	193.4	98.6	96.3	100.0	327.9	98.6	49.8	18.5
New York	740	12,355.7	100.0	3,663.8	100.0	3,298.9	100.0	8,691.9	100.0	90.0	26.7
North Carolina	75	2,511.8	100.0	562.9	100.0	525.3	100.0	1,948.9	100.0	93.3	20.9
North Dakota	79	188.3	100.0	94.6	100.0	23.0	100.0	93.6	100.0	24.3	12.2
Ohio	250	8,782.3	100.0	2,486.3	100.0	1,719.4	100.0	6,296.0	100.0	69.2	19.6
Oklahoma	114	960.8	92.1	421.4	92.1	176.8	92.1	539.4	92.1	42.0	18.4
Oregon	124	1,336.5	98.4	411.3	98.4	285.4	98.4	925.3	98.4	69.4	21.4
Pennsylvania	460	4,053.7	100.0	1,438.1	100.0	982.6	100.0	2,615.6	100.0	68.3	24.2
Rhode Island	50	594.7	92.0	210.5	92.0	172.9	92.0	384.2	92.0	82.1	29.1
South Carolina	40	1,237.6	100.0	483.4	100.0	321.5	100.0	754.2	100.0	66.5	26.0
South Dakota	112	282.8	97.3	114.2	97.3	33.4	98.2	168.6	97.3	29.3	11.8
Tennessee	141	1,510.3	100.0	534.2	100.0	283.4	100.0	976.1	100.0	53.0	18.8
Texas	500	5,443.9	99.8	1,781.1	99.8	1,296.1	100.0	3,662.8	100.0	72.8	23.8
Utah	70	800.2	100.0	249.0	100.0	132.3	100.0	551.3	100.0	53.1	16.5
Vermont	197	246.5	87.8	133.1	87.8	38.5	100.0	113.5	87.8	28.9	15.6
Virginia	90	2,996.4	100.0	829.4	100.0	688.5	100.0	2,167.0	100.0	83.0	23.0
Washington	69	2,867.4	98.6	735.0	98.6	662.0	98.6	2,132.4	98.6	90.1	23.1
West Virginia	97	586.4	100.0	262.1	100.0	80.1	100.0	324.3	100.0	30.6	13.7
Wisconsin	381	2,680.9	100.0	1,028.1	100.0	566.8	100.0	1,652.8	100.0	55.1	21.1
Wyoming	23	312.2	100.0	136.1	100.0	30.9	100.0	176.1	100.0	22.7	9.9

NOTES:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- The Librarians with ALA-MLS, Total column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
- ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table 8A.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of position, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff				Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total	Librarians				
			Total	Librarians with ALA-MLS	Other		
Total	8,946	117,812.0	39,095.5	27,353.3	78,716.6	70.0	23.2
Response rate		98.1	98.1	98.6	98.1		
1,000,000 or more	20	13,954.3	4,190.7	4,104.2	9,763.6	97.9	29.4
500,000 to 999,999	52	17,531.0	5,225.8	4,674.7	12,305.2	89.5	26.7
250,000 to 499,999	90	12,525.6	3,986.5	3,241.4	8,539.1	81.3	25.9
100,000 to 249,999	313	19,341.3	5,567.5	4,516.1	13,773.8	81.1	23.3
50,000 to 99,999	510	15,096.1	4,550.0	3,420.1	10,546.1	75.2	22.7
25,000 to 49,999	863	15,045.9	5,030.3	3,436.1	10,015.6	68.3	22.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	13,944.9	5,069.6	2,843.2	8,875.4	56.1	20.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	5,791.8	2,551.3	804.6	3,240.4	31.5	13.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	2,518.3	1,432.7	220.6	1,085.5	15.4	8.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	1,589.8	1,122.3	76.9	467.5	6.8	4.8
Less than 1,000	958	473.1	368.8	15.4	104.3	4.2	3.3

NOTES:
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- The Librarians with ALA-MLS column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
- ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 9.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff: 0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,946	1.9	23.7	15.9	20.7	14.3	13.5	5.2	2.7	1.4	0.7	98.1
Alabama	205	1.0	18.5	23.9	26.3	19.5	7.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	99.5
Alaska	85	11.8	52.9	10.6	15.3	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Arizona	40	0.0	0.0	5.0	37.5	7.5	12.5	15.0	10.0	10.0	2.5	90.0
Arkansas	37	0.0	2.7	5.4	8.1	16.2	51.4	10.8	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.0	0.6	1.2	5.8	15.2	26.9	22.8	15.8	8.2	3.5	99.4
Colorado	108	0.9	7.4	26.9	24.1	13.9	13.9	4.6	4.6	2.8	0.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	1.5	8.7	11.8	21.0	25.1	19.5	9.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	92.8
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	0.0	3.1	18.4	19.4	21.4	16.3	7.1	8.2	6.1	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	47.3	14.5	10.9	9.1	1.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	31.1	25.5	24.5	7.5	8.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	97.2
Illinois	617	1.0	20.7	18.0	23.8	11.7	14.4	5.5	4.4	0.3	0.2	99.8
Indiana	238	0.0	9.2	15.1	23.1	17.2	21.0	6.7	5.0	1.7	0.8	100.0
Iowa	529	2.1	49.5	24.0	14.0	5.9	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	94.3
Kansas	324	3.1	52.5	16.4	16.0	5.6	3.7	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	96.9
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	6.0	39.7	31.9	15.5	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	18.5	47.7	7.7	9.2	4.6	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	14.9	44.4	12.3	17.9	7.8	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	25.0	12.5	16.7	16.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	2.4	18.9	9.5	21.9	21.4	20.3	4.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	97.3
Michigan	383	0.5	12.0	20.6	29.8	17.5	10.7	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.3	99.2
Minnesota	130	0.0	20.0	22.3	22.3	8.5	15.4	2.3	4.6	3.1	1.5	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	19.1	46.8	14.9	6.4	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	20.3	11.5	29.7	18.9	12.8	2.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	100.0
Montana	82	1.2	30.5	26.8	25.6	6.1	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6
Nebraska	230	2.2	58.3	17.0	13.0	4.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	97.8
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	21.7	21.7	17.4	26.1	4.3	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	1.7	42.8	24.5	17.0	8.3	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 9.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff: 0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	307	0.0	2.0	4.9	21.8	26.4	28.3	11.4	2.9	2.0	0.3	95.4
New Mexico	72	11.1	9.7	22.2	22.2	18.1	9.7	5.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6
New York	740	0.4	29.3	15.9	17.0	13.2	11.9	8.2	2.7	0.5	0.7	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	13.3	40.0	29.3	5.3	5.3	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	79	5.1	54.4	11.4	16.5	7.6	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.8	3.2	11.2	24.4	31.6	16.0	8.4	1.6	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	114	0.9	25.4	26.3	24.6	11.4	7.0	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	92.1
Oregon	124	2.4	21.8	12.9	23.4	16.1	14.5	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	98.4
Pennsylvania	460	2.0	16.7	21.3	28.3	17.0	10.2	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	50	0.0	4.0	14.0	28.0	20.0	26.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	92.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	25.0	40.0	15.0	5.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	1.8	57.1	19.6	9.8	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	97.3
Tennessee	141	0.0	12.1	19.1	30.5	22.0	12.8	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.7	100.0
Texas	500	2.0	19.6	20.0	28.0	13.0	10.4	3.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	99.8
Utah	70	0.0	22.9	22.9	24.3	12.9	5.7	7.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.0
Vermont	197	13.7	55.3	16.2	8.6	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	3.3	20.0	22.2	23.3	11.1	12.2	6.7	1.1	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	18.8	8.7	17.4	14.5	15.9	2.9	7.2	11.6	2.9	98.6
West Virginia	97	0.0	18.6	22.7	28.9	16.5	10.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	27.0	21.3	23.1	12.9	10.5	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	43.5	34.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 9A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff: 0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,946	1.9	23.7	15.9	20.7	14.3	13.5	5.2	2.7	1.4	0.7
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	85.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	30.8	67.3
250,000 to 499,999	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	20.0	63.3	7.8
100,000 to 249,999	313	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.2	32.3	40.9	14.1	0.3
50,000 to 99,999	510	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	5.7	41.2	37.6	12.7	0.6	0.0
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	0.5	0.5	5.0	21.0	54.9	14.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	0.1	1.5	4.2	25.6	39.9	26.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.3	5.9	17.0	50.7	23.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	1.2	22.1	39.4	34.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	3.1	58.8	29.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	958	10.2	78.0	9.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 9.
- Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					Response rate
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution				
50 States and DC	8,946	$5,904,967	1.0	12.2	78.1	8.7	98.0
Alabama	205	51,915	1.3	8.1	80.7	9.8	99.5
Alaska	85	20,366	2.1	4.4	88.8	4.7	100.0
Arizona	40	77,558	0.6	0.6	95.3	3.5	92.5
Arkansas	37	27,821	1.5	12.0	78.2	8.3	100.0
California	171	619,364	1.1	3.4	87.4	8.2	99.4
Colorado	108	108,732	0.9	1.5	91.4	6.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	107,809	0.2	1.7	87.8	10.2	91.3
Delaware	30	11,242	1.5	10.7	77.0	10.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	21,657	2.1	0.0	95.8	2.1	100.0
Florida	98	269,520	0.8	9.7	85.8	3.7	90.8
Georgia	55	103,353	1.4	21.8	71.2	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	21,631	3.1	92.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
Idaho	106	18,582	0.9	3.9	80.6	14.6	98.1
Illinois	617	383,737	0.8	8.1	80.9	10.2	99.8
Indiana	238	179,793	0.5	8.9	84.8	5.8	100.0
Iowa	529	54,198	0.1	2.4	89.9	7.5	95.5
Kansas	324	53,344	1.6	3.1	80.5	14.8	96.6
Kentucky	116	54,942	1.2	7.1	80.6	11.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	77,036	0.5	6.2	87.0	6.3	100.0
Maine	268	20,666	0.1	1.5	69.9	28.5	94.4
Maryland	24	138,029	6.5	12.7	72.0	8.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	158,733	1.4	11.5	80.6	6.5	95.7
Michigan	383	209,905	0.6	8.0	83.7	7.7	99.2
Minnesota	130	117,693	1.2	5.6	86.5	6.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	27,316	1.2	18.8	73.2	6.8	100.0
Missouri	148	113,055	0.7	1.7	88.7	8.9	100.0
Montana	82	12,852	3.6	2.7	86.2	7.5	97.6
Nebraska	230	29,331	1.3	1.2	92.1	5.4	97.8
Nevada	23	34,185	1.6	0.7	95.2	2.4	100.0
New Hampshire	229	24,458	0.2	0.0	88.0	11.9	97.4

See notes at bottom of table.

Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					Response rate
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	307	$258,632	0.7	3.4	90.2	5.7	95.8
New Mexico	72	24,076	1.1	3.5	90.3	5.1	98.6
New York	740	663,735	0.6	6.3	77.5	15.7	100.0
North Carolina	75	110,012	2.3	12.4	79.6	5.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	7,047	1.2	6.5	81.3	11.0	100.0
Ohio	250	484,821	0.3	71.1	20.9	7.7	100.0
Oklahoma	114	39,844	0.7	3.7	89.8	5.7	92.1
Oregon	124	77,022	0.9	0.6	90.5	7.9	97.6
Pennsylvania	460	201,961	1.6	17.5	60.4	20.5	100.0
Rhode Island	50	25,584	0.8	5.6	76.4	17.3	92.0
South Carolina	40	52,851	1.1	8.8	84.4	5.7	100.0
South Dakota	112	11,226	0.8	0.0	92.4	6.8	96.4
Tennessee	141	60,512	3.4	10.2	76.6	9.8	100.0
Texas	500	215,643	0.7	0.0	94.6	4.6	100.0
Utah	70	39,099	1.0	2.5	90.3	6.2	100.0
Vermont	197	10,020	0.1	0.1	69.4	30.4	86.3
Virginia	90	143,550	0.5	9.7	83.4	6.4	100.0
Washington	69	172,626	0.5	1.2	94.2	4.1	97.1
West Virginia	97	20,488	1.2	31.4	58.9	8.5	100.0
Wisconsin	381	125,666	0.6	3.8	90.2	5.4	100.0
Wyoming	23	11,732	0.5	2.9	89.0	7.6	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 10A.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Source of income				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
Total	8,946	$5,904,967	1.0	12.2	78.1	8.7
1,000,000 or more	20	771,188	1.0	10.9	75.2	12.9
500,000 to 999,999	52	998,525	1.3	17.2	74.6	6.8
250,000 to 499,999	90	688,360	0.9	10.7	82.6	5.8
100,000 to 249,999	313	958,946	1.1	10.1	81.9	6.9
50,000 to 99,999	510	729,251	0.9	13.5	78.5	7.1
25,000 to 49,999	863	718,489	0.6	12.3	78.8	8.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	642,678	0.7	10.2	78.7	10.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	238,830	1.1	11.8	74.4	12.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	92,286	2.0	7.1	74.2	16.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	52,356	1.3	5.7	69.9	23.1
Less than 1,000	958	14,058	2.6	7.3	66.4	23.7

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 10.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 11.--Per capita public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita income, by source									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,946	$23.37	98.0	$0.23	98.5	$2.84	98.5	$18.26	98.0	$2.03	98.0
Alabama	205	13.32	99.5	0.18	99.5	1.08	99.5	10.75	99.5	1.31	99.5
Alaska	85	33.51	100.0	0.72	100.0	1.48	100.0	29.74	100.0	1.56	100.0
Arizona	40	18.88	92.5	0.12	92.5	0.11	92.5	17.99	92.5	0.66	92.5
Arkansas	37	12.29	100.0	0.18	100.0	1.48	100.0	9.61	100.0	1.02	100.0
California	171	19.29	99.4	0.21	99.4	0.65	99.4	16.86	99.4	1.58	99.4
Colorado	108	28.44	100.0	0.24	100.0	0.41	100.0	26.00	100.0	1.79	100.0
Connecticut	195	32.92	91.3	0.08	92.3	0.58	92.3	28.91	91.8	3.35	91.3
Delaware	30	16.88	100.0	0.25	100.0	1.80	100.0	13.00	100.0	1.83	100.0
District of Columbia	1	39.88	100.0	0.82	100.0	0.00	100.0	38.22	100.0	0.84	100.0
Florida	98	19.26	90.8	0.16	90.8	1.87	90.8	16.52	90.8	0.71	90.8
Georgia	55	14.33	100.0	0.21	100.0	3.12	100.0	10.20	100.0	0.80	100.0
Hawaii*	1	18.27	100.0	0.56	100.0	16.82	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.89	100.0
Idaho	106	18.68	98.1	0.15	98.1	0.72	98.1	15.06	98.1	2.74	98.1
Illinois	617	36.72	99.8	0.30	99.8	2.97	99.8	29.72	99.8	3.74	99.8
Indiana	238	35.43	100.0	0.18	100.0	3.15	100.0	30.04	100.0	2.07	100.0
Iowa	529	19.07	95.5	0.03	96.0	0.47	96.0	17.14	95.7	1.44	96.0
Kansas	324	25.41	96.6	0.41	96.6	0.79	96.6	20.46	96.6	3.76	96.6
Kentucky	116	15.05	100.0	0.18	100.0	1.07	100.0	12.13	100.0	1.67	100.0
Louisiana	65	17.71	100.0	0.08	100.0	1.10	100.0	15.40	100.0	1.12	100.0
Maine	268	19.99	94.4	0.02	98.9	0.31	94.4	13.97	94.4	5.70	94.4
Maryland	24	27.45	100.0	1.78	100.0	3.48	100.0	19.77	100.0	2.42	100.0
Massachusetts	370	26.28	95.7	0.37	95.7	3.02	99.7	21.18	95.7	1.71	95.7
Michigan	383	22.61	99.2	0.14	99.2	1.80	99.2	18.92	99.2	1.75	99.2
Minnesota	130	25.75	100.0	0.30	100.0	1.43	100.0	22.28	100.0	1.73	100.0
Mississippi	47	10.13	100.0	0.12	100.0	1.90	100.0	7.42	100.0	0.68	100.0
Missouri	148	22.78	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.39	100.0	20.21	100.0	2.03	100.0
Montana	82	15.63	97.6	0.56	97.6	0.43	97.6	13.47	97.6	1.18	97.6
Nebraska	230	21.00	97.8	0.27	97.8	0.25	98.3	19.34	97.8	1.13	97.8
Nevada	23	21.60	100.0	0.35	100.0	0.16	100.0	20.57	100.0	0.53	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21.05	97.4	0.03	96.9	0.00	96.9	18.52	97.4	2.50	96.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 11.--Per capita public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita income, by source									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	307	$33.03	95.8	$0.23	95.8	$1.14	95.8	$29.79	95.8	$1.88	95.8
New Mexico	72	17.93	98.6	0.19	98.6	0.63	100.0	16.20	98.6	0.91	97.2
New York	740	39.79	100.0	0.23	100.0	2.49	100.0	30.84	100.0	6.23	100.0
North Carolina	75	15.29	100.0	0.35	100.0	1.89	100.0	12.17	100.0	0.87	100.0
North Dakota	79	12.92	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.84	100.0	10.51	100.0	1.42	100.0
Ohio	250	43.39	100.0	0.15	100.0	30.85	100.0	9.07	100.0	3.33	100.0
Oklahoma	114	15.53	92.1	0.11	92.1	0.58	92.1	13.95	92.1	0.89	92.1
Oregon	124	25.99	97.6	0.24	97.6	0.16	97.6	23.52	97.6	2.06	96.8
Pennsylvania	460	17.37	100.0	0.27	100.0	3.04	100.0	10.50	100.0	3.56	100.0
Rhode Island	50	25.50	92.0	0.20	92.0	1.42	92.0	19.47	92.0	4.40	92.0
South Carolina	40	14.39	100.0	0.16	100.0	1.26	100.0	12.14	100.0	0.83	100.0
South Dakota	112	20.95	96.4	0.17	96.4	0.00	96.4	19.35	96.4	1.43	96.4
Tennessee	141	11.69	100.0	0.39	100.0	1.19	100.0	8.96	99.3	1.15	99.3
Texas	500	12.69	100.0	0.09	100.0	0.00	100.0	12.01	100.0	0.58	100.0
Utah	70	20.49	100.0	0.20	100.0	0.52	100.0	18.49	100.0	1.28	100.0
Vermont	197	18.87	86.3	0.02	100.0	0.01	100.0	13.09	85.3	5.74	86.3
Virginia	90	21.99	100.0	0.12	100.0	2.13	100.0	18.35	100.0	1.40	100.0
Washington	69	32.47	97.1	0.16	95.7	0.38	91.3	30.58	97.1	1.34	94.2
West Virginia	97	11.42	100.0	0.13	100.0	3.58	100.0	6.73	100.0	0.98	100.0
Wisconsin	381	24.43	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.94	100.0	22.03	100.0	1.32	100.0
Wyoming	23	24.31	100.0	0.13	100.0	0.70	100.0	21.63	100.0	1.85	100.0

• Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.

NOTES • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• Per capita is based on population of legal service area.

• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 11A.--Per capita public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita income, by source				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
Total	8,946	$23.37	$0.23	$2.84	$18.26	$2.03
Response rate		98.0	98.5	98.5	98.0	98.0
1,000,000 or more	20	22.55	0.22	2.46	16.95	2.91
500,000 to 999,999	52	28.41	0.38	4.90	21.19	1.94
250,000 to 499,999	90	23.14	0.21	2.47	19.13	1.34
100,000 to 249,999	313	20.87	0.23	2.11	17.08	1.44
50,000 to 99,999	510	21.12	0.20	2.84	16.57	1.50
25,000 to 49,999	863	24.63	0.16	3.02	19.41	2.04
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	25.05	0.17	2.57	19.71	2.60
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	22.80	0.26	2.68	16.96	2.90
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	19.81	0.39	1.41	14.69	3.32
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	19.81	0.25	1.13	13.84	4.57
Less than 1,000	958	25.04	0.66	1.83	16.63	5.93

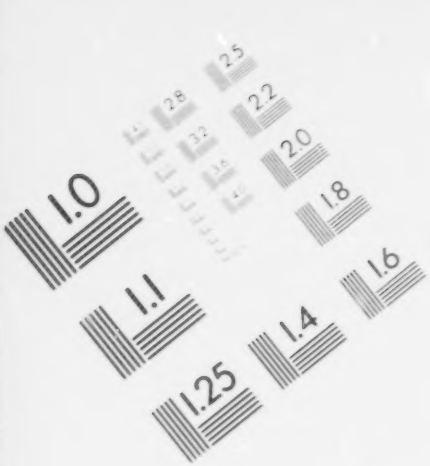
NOTES:
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 12.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,946	5.6	6.1	7.9	8.9	8.7	12.4	10.3	13.0	14.1	13.0	98.0
Alabama	205	5.9	13.2	9.3	15.1	8.8	15.6	10.2	9.8	7.8	4.4	99.5
Alaska	85	16.5	3.5	1.2	7.1	1.2	5.9	5.9	8.2	12.9	37.6	100.0
Arizona	40	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	15.0	12.5	27.5	30.0	7.5	92.5
Arkansas	37	2.7	0.0	13.5	24.3	27.0	10.8	8.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.6	0.6	4.7	6.4	5.3	9.9	15.2	16.4	13.5	27.5	99.4
Colorado	108	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.5	6.5	14.8	9.3	16.7	23.1	19.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	5.1	6.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	6.7	3.1	13.8	28.2	30.8	91.8
Delaware	30	0.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	13.3	23.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	10.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	2.0	10.2	8.2	10.2	13.3	7.1	21.4	19.4	8.2	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	5.5	25.5	32.7	14.5	10.9	3.6	5.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	4.7	0.9	4.7	11.3	8.5	18.9	16.0	17.0	8.5	9.4	98.1
Illinois	617	1.1	1.3	5.3	6.2	8.3	15.4	10.2	14.1	17.2	20.9	99.8
Indiana	238	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	4.6	5.0	18.5	23.5	44.1	100.0
Iowa	529	0.9	2.5	7.6	10.4	11.3	18.5	16.6	17.2	12.1	2.8	95.7
Kansas	324	0.6	1.5	9.6	18.2	9.9	18.5	12.7	15.7	8.6	4.6	96.6
Kentucky	116	2.6	2.6	11.2	12.9	24.1	21.6	11.2	9.5	3.4	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.2	13.8	16.9	20.0	15.4	16.9	4.6	100.0
Maine	268	19.0	14.6	12.3	8.6	6.0	9.3	9.0	8.2	10.1	3.0	94.4
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	16.7	25.0	8.3	16.7	20.8	8.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	1.1	4.1	5.7	7.8	12.2	14.1	15.9	21.1	14.6	95.7
Michigan	383	0.3	0.3	4.7	10.2	12.0	14.4	14.4	17.8	15.9	10.2	99.2
Minnesota	130	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	5.4	10.0	10.0	18.5	20.0	29.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	4.3	34.0	19.1	25.5	10.6	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	2.7	0.0	9.5	12.8	12.8	21.6	18.9	14.2	4.1	3.4	100.0
Montana	82	1.2	2.4	6.1	4.9	9.8	22.0	19.5	15.9	15.9	2.4	97.6
Nebraska	230	3.0	1.3	5.7	6.5	7.0	12.2	12.2	22.2	23.5	6.5	97.8
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	17.4	8.7	17.4	26.1	26.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5.2	7.9	6.6	6.6	5.7	11.4	10.9	15.3	20.1	10.5	97.4

See notes at end of table.



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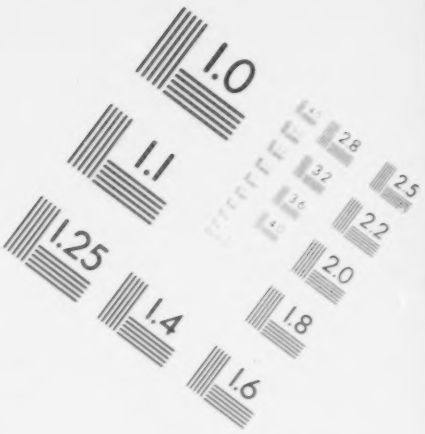

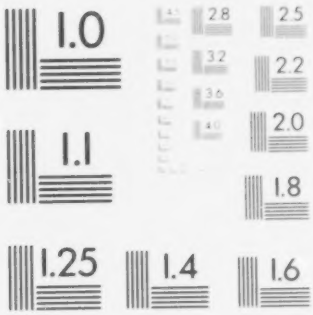

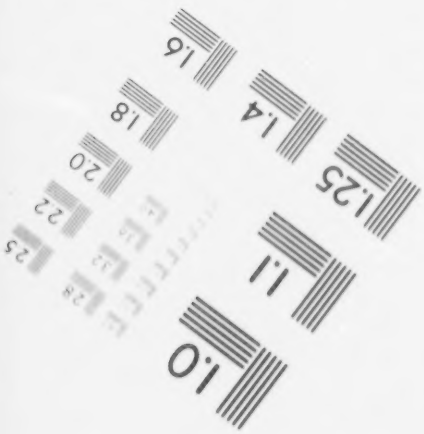

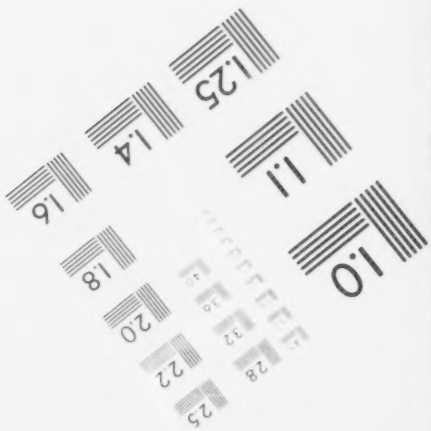

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Table 12.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	307	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	2.9	4.9	11.4	30.0	43.3	95.8
New Mexico	72	11.1	6.9	4.2	5.6	8.3	9.7	12.5	18.1	19.4	4.2	98.6
New York	740	1.4	6.8	8.2	8.4	8.5	9.2	7.7	9.7	11.1	29.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	14.7	13.3	25.3	16.0	9.3	10.7	8.0	2.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	1.3	12.7	32.9	21.5	8.9	10.1	7.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	70.4	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.0	4.8	2.0	3.2	4.0	3.2	100.0
Oklahoma	114	0.9	0.9	4.4	9.6	14.0	19.3	17.5	21.1	9.6	2.6	92.1
Oregon	124	0.8	0.8	1.6	6.5	3.2	16.9	12.1	12.9	27.4	17.7	97.6
Pennsylvania	460	12.2	31.7	17.8	10.9	8.5	6.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	1.1	100.0
Rhode Island	50	4.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	36.0	10.0	92.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	2.5	7.5	35.0	22.5	17.5	2.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	2.7	4.5	6.3	7.1	9.8	18.8	12.5	14.3	17.0	7.1	96.4
Tennessee	141	12.8	14.2	20.6	18.4	14.9	5.0	3.5	3.5	5.7	1.4	99.3
Texas	500	4.0	13.0	13.2	13.2	11.0	15.6	12.4	8.2	7.0	2.4	100.0
Utah	70	0.0	2.9	10.0	8.6	15.7	20.0	12.9	14.3	10.0	5.7	100.0
Vermont	197	15.7	14.2	13.7	9.1	10.7	9.1	9.1	6.6	5.1	6.6	85.3
Virginia	90	0.0	1.1	10.0	16.7	18.9	13.3	11.1	12.2	10.0	6.7	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	4.3	5.8	7.2	11.6	30.4	36.2	97.1
West Virginia	97	24.7	37.1	11.3	7.2	7.2	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.1	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	0.5	3.7	5.0	6.6	13.1	13.6	21.8	25.5	10.2	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	4.3	8.7	8.7	17.4	26.1	21.7	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rouding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 12A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,946	5.6	6.1	7.9	8.9	8.7	12.4	10.3	13.0	14.1	13.0
1,000,000 or more	20	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	5.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	25.0	36.5	15.4
250,000 to 499,999	90	7.8	0.0	3.3	2.2	5.6	15.6	10.0	14.4	25.6	15.6
100,000 to 249,999	313	2.9	2.2	5.1	9.3	8.9	11.2	12.1	15.0	20.8	12.5
50,000 to 99,999	510	4.7	4.9	7.6	9.6	9.0	10.6	10.6	13.7	12.9	16.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	5.9	5.6	7.3	6.8	8.8	8.9	8.0	13.2	18.0	17.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.2	11.1	8.7	12.7	16.7	18.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	6.5	7.1	6.1	8.4	7.8	12.2	10.9	13.0	14.8	13.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	5.0	6.8	8.6	9.9	9.3	14.8	12.2	12.4	12.0	9.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	4.8	6.4	9.7	11.0	10.6	14.6	10.4	14.1	10.6	7.8
Less than 1,000	958	6.8	6.5	11.4	11.6	8.8	12.2	10.9	9.8	10.1	12.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is include in table 12.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 13.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				Response rate
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,946	$5,555,416	64.4	15.1	20.4	97.9
Alabama	205	49,831	63.8	16.3	19.9	99.0
Alaska	85	19,897	63.3	12.7	24.0	100.0
Arizona	40	77,898	60.6	15.0	24.3	90.0
Arkansas	37	25,030	57.6	18.2	24.2	97.3
California	171	577,227	67.4	12.0	20.7	99.4
Colorado	108	107,063	58.2	14.5	27.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	105,215	69.0	13.8	17.2	91.3
Delaware	30	10,333	65.4	16.3	18.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	19,854	74.6	11.5	13.9	100.0
Florida	98	252,306	59.6	16.6	23.8	90.8
Georgia	55	103,188	68.1	14.2	17.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	20,598	71.1	9.9	19.0	100.0
Idaho	106	17,737	62.3	13.7	24.0	98.1
Illinois	617	328,832	66.5	15.4	18.1	99.8
Indiana	238	171,236	56.3	17.6	26.1	100.0
Iowa	529	52,782	62.2	17.4	20.4	95.5
Kansas	324	48,634	63.4	18.1	18.5	96.6
Kentucky	116	55,508	49.3	14.2	36.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	69,241	57.4	13.7	28.8	100.0
Maine	268	19,951	63.3	15.7	21.0	93.3
Maryland	24	136,173	66.6	15.5	17.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	154,270	67.0	17.9	15.2	95.7
Michigan	383	194,121	63.4	13.7	23.0	99.2
Minnesota	130	116,340	67.0	14.2	18.8	100.0
Mississippi	47	25,411	65.3	15.2	19.5	100.0
Missouri	148	102,561	55.6	22.7	21.7	100.0
Montana	82	10,723	61.3	13.1	25.6	97.6
Nebraska	230	28,563	56.7	19.6	23.6	97.8
Nevada	23	34,116	60.8	20.5	18.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	24,504	67.2	17.0	15.8	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 13.–Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996–Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				Response rate
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	307	$251,495	68.2	13.3	18.5	95.8
New Mexico	72	22,802	61.5	19.7	18.8	98.6
New York	740	637,005	67.6	13.0	19.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	103,784	63.1	18.6	18.3	100.0
North Dakota	79	6,918	57.2	16.9	25.9	100.0
Ohio	250	415,859	60.3	19.3	20.4	100.0
Oklahoma	114	37,538	66.1	15.6	18.2	92.1
Oregon	124	71,886	64.8	13.9	21.3	97.6
Pennsylvania	460	188,837	62.1	13.2	24.7	100.0
Rhode Island	50	24,940	70.4	12.1	17.5	90.0
South Carolina	40	49,899	60.8	19.7	19.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	10,259	66.7	16.6	16.8	95.5
Tennessee	141	58,409	61.8	13.8	24.4	100.0
Texas	500	214,128	66.9	15.4	17.6	99.8
Utah	70	38,889	63.7	18.8	17.5	100.0
Vermont	197	9,456	62.1	16.5	21.4	84.3
Virginia	90	139,132	66.0	15.3	18.7	100.0
Washington	69	160,600	67.1	14.4	18.6	98.6
West Virginia	97	19,775	61.2	16.6	22.2	100.0
Wisconsin	381	123,552	68.4	14.8	16.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	11,108	69.3	13.0	17.7	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 13A.–Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
		(in thousands)	---------- Percentage distribution ----------		
Total	8,946	$5,555,416	64.4	15.1	20.4
1,000,000 or more	20	756,107	69.9	12.7	17.4
500,000 to 999,999	52	949,704	63.2	15.9	20.9
250,000 to 499,999	90	648,144	62.6	15.4	22.0
100,000 to 249,999	313	897,130	64.9	14.6	20.5
50,000 to 99,999	510	684,043	65.2	14.7	20.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	666,018	64.5	15.5	19.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	589,968	63.1	16.0	20.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	218,688	60.1	17.2	22.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	84,629	57.7	18.7	23.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	48,237	54.2	20.6	25.2
Less than 1,000	958	12,749	50.1	22.1	27.8

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 13.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 14.—Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,946	$21.98	97.9	$14.16	97.9	$3.33	97.9	$4.49	97.9
Alabama	205	12.78	99.0	8.15	99.0	2.09	99.5	2.54	99.5
Alaska	85	32.74	100.0	20.73	100.0	4.14	100.0	7.86	100.0
Arizona	40	18.96	90.0	11.50	90.0	2.85	92.5	4.62	92.5
Arkansas	37	11.05	97.3	6.37	100.0	2.01	97.3	2.67	94.6
California	171	17.98	99.4	12.12	99.4	2.15	99.4	3.71	99.4
Colorado	108	28.01	100.0	16.30	100.0	4.07	98.1	7.64	100.0
Connecticut	195	32.13	91.3	22.17	91.3	4.45	91.8	5.51	91.8
Delaware	30	15.51	100.0	10.14	100.0	2.53	100.0	2.83	100.0
District of Columbia	1	36.56	100.0	27.26	100.0	4.22	100.0	5.08	100.0
Florida	98	18.03	90.8	10.75	90.8	3.00	90.8	4.29	90.8
Georgia	55	14.31	100.0	9.74	100.0	2.03	100.0	2.54	100.0
Hawaii	1	17.40	100.0	12.38	100.0	1.72	100.0	3.30	100.0
Idaho	106	17.83	98.1	11.11	95.3	2.44	90.6	4.28	98.1
Illinois	617	31.47	99.8	20.93	99.8	4.84	99.8	5.70	99.8
Indiana	238	33.75	100.0	19.01	100.0	5.92	100.0	8.81	100.0
Iowa	529	18.57	95.5	11.55	95.3	3.23	95.8	3.80	95.8
Kansas	324	23.17	96.6	14.69	96.6	4.19	96.6	4.28	96.6
Kentucky	116	15.20	100.0	7.49	100.0	2.16	100.0	5.56	100.0
Louisiana	65	15.92	100.0	9.14	100.0	2.19	100.0	4.59	100.0
Maine	268	19.30	93.3	12.22	92.9	3.03	93.3	4.05	93.3
Maryland	24	27.08	100.0	18.04	100.0	4.21	100.0	4.83	100.0
Massachusetts	370	25.54	95.7	17.10	95.7	4.56	95.7	3.88	95.7
Michigan	383	20.91	99.2	13.26	99.2	2.86	99.2	4.80	99.2
Minnesota	130	25.46	100.0	17.06	100.0	3.61	100.0	4.79	100.0
Mississippi	47	9.42	100.0	6.15	100.0	1.43	100.0	1.83	100.0
Missouri	148	20.67	100.0	11.48	100.0	4.69	100.0	4.49	100.0
Montana	82	13.04	97.6	8.00	97.6	1.71	97.6	3.34	97.6
Nebraska	230	20.45	97.8	11.60	97.8	4.02	97.8	4.83	97.8
Nevada	23	21.56	100.0	13.12	100.0	4.41	100.0	4.04	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21.09	97.8	14.18	97.8	3.59	97.8	3.32	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 14.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	307	$32.11	95.8	$21.90	95.8	$4.28	95.8	$5.93	95.4
New Mexico	72	16.98	98.6	10.45	98.6	3.34	98.6	3.20	98.6
New York	740	38.19	100.0	25.81	100.0	4.97	100.0	7.41	100.0
North Carolina	75	14.43	100.0	9.10	100.0	2.68	100.0	2.65	100.0
North Dakota	79	12.68	100.0	7.25	100.0	2.15	100.0	3.28	100.0
Ohio	250	37.22	100.0	22.44	100.0	7.17	100.0	7.60	100.0
Oklahoma	114	14.63	92.1	9.68	92.1	2.28	92.1	2.67	92.1
Oregon	124	24.25	97.6	15.72	97.6	3.37	97.6	5.17	96.8
Pennsylvania	460	16.24	100.0	10.09	100.0	2.14	100.0	4.01	100.0
Rhode Island	50	24.85	90.0	17.50	92.0	3.00	92.0	4.35	92.0
South Carolina	40	13.58	100.0	8.26	100.0	2.68	100.0	2.65	100.0
South Dakota	112	19.14	95.5	12.76	95.5	3.17	96.4	3.21	95.5
Tennessee	141	11.29	100.0	6.98	100.0	1.56	99.3	2.75	100.0
Texas	500	12.60	99.8	8.43	99.8	1.94	100.0	2.22	100.0
Utah	70	20.38	100.0	12.98	100.0	3.83	100.0	3.58	100.0
Vermont	197	17.81	84.3	11.06	87.8	2.94	87.8	3.81	85.3
Virginia	90	21.32	100.0	14.06	100.0	3.26	100.0	3.99	100.0
Washington	69	30.21	98.6	20.26	98.6	4.35	98.6	5.60	97.1
West Virginia	97	11.03	100.0	6.75	100.0	1.83	100.0	2.45	100.0
Wisconsin	381	24.02	100.0	16.44	100.0	3.56	100.0	4.02	100.0
Wyoming	23	23.01	100.0	15.95	100.0	2.98	100.0	4.08	100.0

NOTES: • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum to total due to rounding.

• In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table 14A.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
Total	8,946	$21.98	$14.16	$3.33	$4.49
Response rate		97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
1,000,000 or more	20	22.11	15.46	2.80	3.85
500,000 to 999,999	52	27.02	17.09	4.28	5.65
250,000 to 499,999	90	21.79	13.65	3.35	4.79
100,000 to 249,999	313	19.53	12.68	2.85	3.99
50,000 to 99,999	510	19.81	12.91	2.90	4.00
25,000 to 49,999	863	22.83	14.74	3.55	4.55
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	22.99	14.52	3.68	4.79
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	20.88	12.54	3.60	4.74
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	18.17	10.48	3.40	4.29
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	18.25	9.89	3.75	4.60
Less than 1,000	958	22.71	11.39	5.01	6.31

NOTES:
- Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum to total due to rounding.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC	8,946	9.9	27.9	14.2	13.2	11.1	8.7	4.2	9.0	1.9	97.9
Alabama	205	7.3	37.1	16.1	19.0	11.7	3.4	2.0	2.9	0.5	99.0
Alaska	85	25.9	40.0	7.1	10.6	5.9	5.9	1.2	2.4	1.2	100.0
Arizona	40	2.5	10.0	12.5	20.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	27.5	12.5	90.0
Arkansas	37	0.0	5.4	2.7	13.5	24.3	32.4	5.4	16.2	0.0	97.3
California	171	0.6	1.2	1.2	5.3	11.7	12.9	9.9	40.9	16.4	99.4
Colorado	108	2.8	27.8	19.4	12.0	10.2	9.3	2.8	12.0	3.7	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	11.3	14.9	12.8	23.6	13.8	7.7	12.8	1.0	91.3
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	26.7	30.0	23.3	3.3	13.3	3.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	3.1	5.1	14.3	19.4	15.3	7.1	23.5	12.2	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	27.3	18.2	32.7	7.3	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	11.3	42.5	15.1	16.0	4.7	3.8	3.8	2.8	0.0	98.1
Illinois	617	6.0	30.6	15.4	12.3	10.4	8.6	4.7	11.5	0.5	99.8
Indiana	238	1.3	15.1	18.5	13.0	16.8	14.3	7.6	11.3	2.1	100.0
Iowa	529	17.4	54.8	12.1	7.6	3.8	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	95.5
Kansas	324	34.9	35.8	11.4	7.7	5.2	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.9	96.6
Kentucky	116	0.0	3.4	18.1	33.6	19.8	13.8	3.4	6.0	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.9	21.5	32.3	3.1	20.0	4.6	100.0
Maine	268	38.8	32.1	11.6	9.7	4.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	93.3
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	12.5	16.7	29.2	33.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7.0	18.1	12.4	18.9	18.6	11.6	6.8	5.9	0.5	95.7
Michigan	383	1.8	22.7	20.1	18.8	13.6	8.1	3.7	10.2	1.0	99.2
Minnesota	130	4.6	26.9	20.0	13.1	5.4	12.3	4.6	8.5	4.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	2.1	14.9	12.8	23.4	23.4	10.6	12.8	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	3.4	30.4	20.9	16.9	9.5	9.5	3.4	2.7	3.4	100.0
Montana	82	12.2	43.9	13.4	15.9	6.1	2.4	4.9	1.2	0.0	97.6
Nebraska	230	28.7	47.0	8.3	8.7	2.6	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	97.8
Nevada	23	0.0	8.7	21.7	13.0	13.0	17.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	17.9	41.9	19.2	7.9	6.1	4.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	307	0.7	6.2	8.1	14.7	19.9	19.9	10.1	18.2	2.3	95.8
New Mexico	72	12.5	33.3	15.3	16.7	5.6	8.3	1.4	5.6	1.4	98.6
New York	740	4.9	32.7	15.5	10.4	11.1	5.8	4.5	13.9	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	17.3	22.7	14.7	33.3	6.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	45.6	25.3	11.4	6.3	6.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	2.4	4.4	13.2	20.4	23.2	8.0	24.4	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	114	10.5	44.7	13.2	14.0	6.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.8	92.1
Oregon	124	7.3	27.4	10.5	15.3	12.1	10.5	6.5	9.7	0.8	97.6
Pennsylvania	460	4.6	29.3	20.4	19.3	12.2	6.1	3.3	4.1	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	50	0.0	12.0	10.0	28.0	8.0	24.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	90.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	20.0	25.0	12.5	22.5	7.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	41.1	31.3	13.4	4.5	5.4	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	95.5
Tennessee	141	5.7	34.0	19.1	14.2	8.5	12.8	2.8	0.7	2.1	100.0
Texas	500	7.2	32.0	21.4	15.2	9.2	5.6	2.8	5.2	1.4	99.8
Utah	70	2.9	31.4	21.4	18.6	10.0	4.3	2.9	5.7	2.9	100.0
Vermont	197	37.6	41.1	10.2	6.6	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	84.3
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	11.1	12.2	20.0	12.2	13.3	23.3	5.6	100.0
Washington	69	10.1	18.8	4.3	8.7	15.9	10.1	2.9	15.9	13.0	98.6
West Virginia	97	2.1	38.1	21.6	18.6	7.2	5.2	5.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	3.9	37.3	16.5	14.4	10.5	9.4	1.8	5.5	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	13.0	26.1	17.4	30.4	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 15A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	8,946	9.9	27.9	14.2	13.2	11.1	8.7	4.2	9.0	1.9
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	28.9	64.4
100,000 to 249,999	313	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.8	6.1	77.0	12.5
50,000 to 99,999	510	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.2	5.9	18.8	20.0	51.8	0.6
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	0.8	1.7	8.2	18.8	30.7	18.0	21.6	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	0.6	4.1	10.0	24.1	31.1	20.0	5.4	4.7	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	1.0	15.4	30.2	32.7	16.1	3.8	0.3	0.4	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	4.3	47.2	33.7	11.9	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	15.6	71.5	9.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	958	56.9	40.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 15.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 16.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures: $0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,946	0.9	2.4	4.8	6.7	8.3	13.1	11.8	15.7	18.1	18.2	97.9
Alabama	205	0.5	6.3	12.2	6.8	15.1	13.2	15.6	12.2	10.7	7.3	99.0
Alaska	85	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.2	3.5	8.2	10.6	65.9	100.0
Arizona	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	30.0	20.0	32.5	10.0	90.0
Arkansas	37	0.0	2.7	0.0	27.0	18.9	29.7	5.4	10.8	5.4	0.0	97.3
California	171	0.0	0.6	2.3	4.7	7.0	9.4	10.5	21.6	17.0	26.9	99.4
Colorado	108	0.0	0.9	1.9	4.6	5.6	13.9	13.9	14.8	25.0	19.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	5.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	3.6	5.1	7.7	28.7	44.1	91.3
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	26.7	13.3	10.0	20.0	16.7	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.1	9.2	14.3	18.4	17.3	22.4	9.2	90.8
Georgia	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	16.4	27.3	27.3	23.6	3.6	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.8	10.4	18.9	16.0	20.8	16.0	11.3	98.1
Illinois	617	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.4	6.3	12.5	13.9	21.2	18.6	23.5	99.8
Indiana	238	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.1	5.9	9.2	26.5	52.9	100.0
Iowa	529	0.2	1.9	4.5	9.6	11.5	16.3	16.8	18.0	17.0	4.2	95.5
Kansas	324	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.7	5.9	14.5	13.3	23.8	26.2	11.1	96.6
Kentucky	116	0.0	1.7	4.3	10.3	14.7	28.4	14.7	15.5	6.9	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.6	7.7	16.9	18.5	24.6	26.2	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	5.2	11.6	11.6	8.2	7.1	10.1	9.0	10.8	14.9	11.6	93.3
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	29.2	20.8	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.0	0.3	2.2	3.8	5.4	11.9	14.1	16.2	23.5	19.7	95.7
Michigan	383	0.5	0.8	2.1	6.3	7.8	18.3	17.2	19.6	15.9	11.5	99.2
Minnesota	130	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	1.5	8.5	13.8	19.2	20.0	33.1	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	6.4	21.3	29.8	31.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	0.0	6.1	11.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	14.2	10.8	2.7	100.0
Montana	82	0.0	2.4	6.1	8.5	9.8	23.2	13.4	29.3	6.1	1.2	97.6
Nebraska	230	1.3	1.3	4.3	7.0	6.1	12.6	9.1	25.7	25.2	7.4	97.8
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	4.3	26.1	13.0	39.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	3.5	5.7	5.2	4.4	5.2	9.2	12.2	16.6	21.8	16.2	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 16.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	307	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.3	8.8	29.0	50.2	95.8
New Mexico	72	0.0	2.8	6.9	4.2	5.6	13.9	11.1	18.1	22.2	15.3	98.6
New York	740	0.0	0.3	1.9	3.9	7.3	9.3	7.7	13.4	18.2	38.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	17.3	30.7	18.7	14.7	10.7	4.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	0.0	12.7	10.1	20.3	15.2	12.7	11.4	13.9	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.6	13.6	32.4	46.8	100.0
Oklahoma	114	0.0	0.9	2.6	4.4	13.2	21.1	16.7	21.1	17.5	2.6	92.1
Oregon	124	1.6	0.0	1.6	4.8	8.1	15.3	13.7	12.9	27.4	14.5	97.6
Pennsylvania	460	0.9	3.9	13.9	16.5	12.8	16.7	12.6	10.9	8.3	3.5	100.0
Rhode Island	50	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	22.0	90.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	42.5	15.0	17.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	0.9	5.4	5.4	8.0	7.1	21.4	10.7	16.1	17.9	7.1	95.5
Tennessee	141	5.0	12.1	24.1	15.6	16.3	11.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.8	100.0
Texas	500	1.4	8.2	11.4	14.2	12.8	18.4	11.8	9.8	8.2	3.8	99.8
Utah	70	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.1	4.3	24.3	15.7	21.4	17.1	5.7	100.0
Vermont	197	5.6	9.6	10.7	8.6	6.6	10.7	8.1	15.7	11.7	12.7	84.3
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.9	11.1	20.0	13.3	21.1	14.4	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	2.9	7.2	8.7	8.7	31.9	36.2	98.6
West Virginia	97	1.0	0.0	23.7	24.7	17.5	15.5	6.2	2.1	6.2	3.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.2	5.8	11.0	13.9	20.7	26.0	14.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	0.0	39.1	21.7	21.7	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 16A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,946	0.9	2.4	4.8	6.7	8.3	13.1	11.8	15.7	18.1	18.2
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	15.0	5.0	35.0	25.0	15.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	3.8	1.9	23.1	26.9	38.5
250,000 to 499,999	90	0.0	5.6	1.1	1.1	2.2	12.2	14.4	15.6	28.9	18.9
100,000 to 249,999	313	0.0	0.3	3.2	2.9	8.6	13.4	12.5	18.5	24.0	16.6
50,000 to 99,999	510	0.4	2.2	2.7	5.1	9.8	13.3	14.3	16.1	15.7	20.4
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.6	1.5	3.6	6.8	7.3	11.5	9.7	15.8	22.7	20.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	0.6	1.7	5.3	6.4	6.8	12.3	10.0	13.6	20.4	22.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.5	2.1	5.3	6.7	8.1	13.5	11.4	15.8	17.9	18.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	1.3	2.6	5.6	7.6	9.8	13.1	14.5	16.4	16.4	12.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	0.7	2.8	5.6	7.5	10.1	15.8	12.3	17.1	15.0	13.1
Less than 1,000	958	2.5	4.6	4.6	7.5	7.3	11.1	11.2	13.7	15.9	21.7

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 16.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 17.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)		Percentage distribution					
50 States and DC	8,946	$664,856	98.0	53.6	14.8	5.9	12.9	3.9	8.8
Alabama	205	5,692	100.0	75.1	7.3	4.4	4.9	2.0	6.3
Alaska	85	60	100.0	89.4	5.9	1.2	3.5	0.0	0.0
Arizona	40	4,498	70.0	20.0	27.5	7.5	15.0	2.5	27.5
Arkansas	37	3,643	97.3	48.6	0.0	5.4	16.2	8.1	21.6
California	171	32,484	99.4	37.4	5.3	5.8	14.6	10.5	26.3
Colorado	108	12,718	100.0	47.2	11.1	5.6	18.5	4.6	13.0
Connecticut	195	12,028	92.8	48.2	13.3	4.6	15.9	8.7	9.2
Delaware	30	2,107	100.0	23.3	23.3	13.3	20.0	0.0	20.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	98	22,881	90.8	36.7	8.2	5.1	25.5	6.1	18.4
Georgia	55	9,596	100.0	54.5	1.8	1.8	9.1	5.5	27.3
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	106	1,934	97.2	47.2	28.3	8.5	8.5	4.7	2.8
Illinois	617	74,709	99.8	37.3	14.6	7.6	14.4	7.0	19.1
Indiana	238	26,272	100.0	56.3	7.1	4.2	15.1	6.3	10.9
Iowa	529	18,157	97.0	72.8	12.7	4.0	5.5	1.3	3.8
Kansas	324	5,961	96.6	67.0	17.3	2.8	9.6	1.2	2.2
Kentucky	116	7,211	100.0	55.2	14.7	3.4	12.9	3.4	10.3
Louisiana	65	7,433	100.0	81.5	3.1	0.0	4.6	1.5	9.2
Maine	268	2,371	95.9	66.4	21.6	5.2	4.9	0.7	1.1
Maryland	24	5,844	100.0	20.8	4.2	8.3	12.5	12.5	41.7
Massachusetts	370	33,769	95.9	44.9	13.8	7.6	20.5	3.0	10.3
Michigan	383	25,453	99.2	21.7	30.0	10.2	23.0	5.0	10.2
Minnesota	130	12,370	100.0	47.7	13.1	3.8	18.5	3.1	13.8
Mississippi	47	10,965	100.0	19.1	17.0	19.1	19.1	12.8	12.8
Missouri	148	11,877	100.0	86.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	8.8
Montana	82	884	97.6	53.7	24.4	8.5	6.1	4.9	2.4
Nebraska	230	5,847	97.8	60.9	21.7	4.8	6.5	2.6	3.5
Nevada	23	10,907	100.0	39.1	21.7	4.3	21.7	4.3	8.7
New Hampshire	229	7,364	97.8	73.8	10.9	4.4	7.0	0.4	3.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 17.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)		Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	307	$12,483	95.8	58.3	8.5	4.6	17.9	3.3	7.5
New Mexico	72	8,291	100.0	58.3	15.3	6.9	8.3	1.4	9.7
New York	740	44,216	100.0	43.6	22.6	9.3	15.7	3.8	5.0
North Carolina	75	5,137	100.0	13.3	6.7	8.0	40.0	13.3	18.7
North Dakota	79	435	100.0	75.9	11.4	2.5	5.1	3.8	1.3
Ohio	250	92,306	100.0	6.8	9.2	5.6	36.8	12.8	28.8
Oklahoma	114	2,071	92.1	54.4	20.2	7.9	10.5	1.8	5.3
Oregon	124	10,968	96.8	40.3	25.8	6.5	16.1	4.0	7.3
Pennsylvania	460	19,700	100.0	88.0	2.4	1.3	2.6	1.3	4.3
Rhode Island	50	1,356	92.0	46.0	8.0	6.0	24.0	4.0	12.0
South Carolina	40	7,733	100.0	62.5	0.0	2.5	15.0	7.5	12.5
South Dakota	112	642	96.4	52.7	30.4	8.9	5.4	1.8	0.9
Tennessee	141	4,866	98.6	66.0	12.8	6.4	7.8	2.1	5.0
Texas	500	36,507	100.0	68.0	10.6	4.4	9.2	2.0	5.8
Utah	70	2,977	100.0	58.6	10.0	4.3	14.3	7.1	5.7
Vermont	197	1,353	85.8	56.9	26.9	5.6	7.6	1.5	1.5
Virginia	90	10,335	100.0	56.7	5.6	5.6	7.8	10.0	14.4
Washington	69	11,609	94.2	30.4	18.8	5.8	17.4	1.4	26.1
West Virginia	97	1,087	100.0	49.5	19.6	10.3	14.4	2.1	4.1
Wisconsin	381	15,316	100.0	41.7	21.8	11.0	15.7	4.2	5.5
Wyoming	23	434	100.0	30.4	17.4	13.0	26.1	8.7	4.3

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital outlay. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 17A.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Total capital outlay					
			$0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution					
Total	8,946	$664,856	53.6	14.8	5.9	12.9	3.9	8.8
1,000,000 or more	20	61,190	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	80.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	109,325	23.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	69.2
250,000 to 499,999	90	56,208	17.8	3.3	0.0	10.0	7.8	61.1
100,000 to 249,999	313	92,468	29.1	2.2	3.5	14.7	10.5	39.9
50,000 to 99,999	510	75,337	34.9	4.9	4.3	19.8	9.4	26.7
25,000 to 49,999	863	95,522	39.4	5.9	6.5	22.6	9.7	15.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	109,354	46.6	10.4	8.1	19.3	5.8	9.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	37,493	50.5	17.6	8.5	15.8	3.3	4.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	18,890	60.1	20.0	6.1	10.0	1.2	2.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	7,399	68.2	20.3	4.6	5.1	1.0	0.8
Less than 1,000	958	1,670	73.2	21.0	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.5

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 17.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,946	53.7	11.9	5.7	10.7	3.2	8.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
Alabama	205	72.2	7.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	85	41.2	8.2	3.5	24.7	0.0	0.0	21.2	1.2	100.0
Arizona	40	67.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
Arkansas	37	21.6	24.3	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	100.0
California	171	62.0	26.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Colorado	108	33.3	18.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	36.1	3.7	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	49.7	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	6.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	98	49.0	39.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia	55	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	52.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	40.6	3.8	0.9	100.0
Illinois	617	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	11.3	19.3	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0
Iowa	529	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	90.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	1.7	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6.2	90.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	268	35.8	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	93.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	383	58.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	29.2	5.0	0.0	100.0
Minnesota	130	81.5	10.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	4.3	59.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	56.1	27.0	8.1	4.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	23.2	29.3	40.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.1	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	230	96.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	23	8.7	47.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	93.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis								
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	307	75.6	4.6	2.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	70.8	2.8	1.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	100.0
New York	740	26.5	0.7	0.8	50.8	17.7	3.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	13.3	57.3	22.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	77.2	16.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	22.4	0.0	7.2	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	114	90.4	4.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	71.0	12.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	12.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	460	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	50	44.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	2.5	87.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	72.3	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.9	100.0
Tennessee	141	2.1	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	500	54.6	28.8	2.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0
Utah	70	58.6	38.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vermont	197	55.8	0.0	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	44.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	29.9	17.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	86.6	3.9	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of legal basis (the type of local government structure within which the library functions).
- Multijurisdictional: The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries: The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district: The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.
- Library district: A district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined: The public library's legal basis can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 18A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis							
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,946	53.7	11.9	5.7	10.7	3.2	8.0	1.2	5.6
1,000,000 or more	20	40.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	13.5	55.8	15.4	1.9	1.9	9.6	0.0	1.9
250,000 to 499,999	90	22.2	41.1	15.6	1.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.3
100,000 to 249,999	313	30.4	33.9	17.6	1.9	1.9	10.2	0.0	4.2
50,000 to 99,999	510	40.4	24.1	17.1	3.1	3.7	6.5	0.2	4.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	39.9	23.6	8.2	5.2	6.8	8.8	0.1	7.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	44.7	16.1	5.3	7.9	6.1	11.3	0.4	8.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	51.9	9.7	3.5	11.9	4.8	9.3	1.5	7.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	59.5	5.6	4.7	14.1	1.7	7.6	1.2	5.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	66.7	3.5	3.8	14.1	0.5	6.0	2.0	3.4
Less than 1,000	958	74.3	1.3	0.9	16.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.7

NOTES:
- Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate to legal basis is included in table 18.
- Multijurisdictional: The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries: The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district: The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.
- Library district: A district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined: The public library's legal basis can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,946	80.4	18.1	1.6	100.0
Alabama	205	85.9	13.7	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
Arizona	40	50.0	40.0	10.0	100.0
Arkansas	37	21.6	62.2	16.2	100.0
California	171	33.9	60.2	5.8	100.0
Colorado	108	67.6	30.6	1.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	85.1	14.9	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	98	51.0	41.8	7.1	100.0
Georgia	55	7.3	87.3	5.5	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0
Illinois	617	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	69.3	29.4	1.3	100.0
Iowa	529	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	12.1	87.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	10.8	86.2	3.1	100.0
Maine	268	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Michigan	383	81.7	15.7	2.6	100.0
Minnesota	130	76.9	18.5	4.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	69.6	27.0	3.4	100.0
Montana	82	79.3	20.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	230	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	47.8	47.8	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	307	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
New York	740	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	10.7	68.0	21.3	100.0
North Dakota	79	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	59.6	37.6	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	114	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	80.6	16.1	3.2	100.0
Pennsylvania	460	86.1	13.5	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	50	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	10.0	87.5	2.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	88.4	8.9	2.7	100.0
Tennessee	141	73.8	15.6	10.6	100.0
Texas	500	85.6	13.8	0.6	100.0
Utah	70	75.7	21.4	2.9	100.0
Vermont	197	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	34.4	55.6	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	66.7	21.7	11.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table 19A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,946	80.4	18.1	1.6
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	80.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0.0	75.0	25.0
250,000 to 499,999	90	1.1	73.3	25.6
100,000 to 249,999	313	4.5	80.5	15.0
50,000 to 99,999	510	27.3	68.8	3.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	56.1	41.7	2.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	80.0	19.7	0.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	90.6	9.2	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	96.9	2.9	0.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	98.5	1.3	0.1
Less than 1,000	958	99.7	0.2	0.1

NOTES:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate to administrative structure is included in table 19.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 20.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,946	2.2	69.6	28.2	100.0
Alabama	205	8.3	65.4	26.3	100.0
Alaska	85	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	40	27.5	0.0	72.5	100.0
Arkansas	37	78.4	0.0	21.6	100.0
California	171	0.0	94.2	5.8	100.0
Colorado	108	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.0	96.4	3.6	100.0
Delaware	30	3.3	33.3	63.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	98	5.1	51.0	43.9	100.0
Georgia	55	1.8	0.0	98.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
Illinois	617	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
Iowa	529	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	1.9	93.2	4.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	4.6	41.5	53.8	100.0
Maine	268	0.7	86.2	13.1	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	383	0.0	97.9	2.1	100.0
Minnesota	130	6.9	85.4	7.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	148	10.8	0.0	89.2	100.0
Montana	82	7.3	92.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	230	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
Nevada	23	4.3	56.5	39.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	0.0	79.0	21.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 29.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	307	0.0	95.1	4.9	100.0
New Mexico	72	1.4	1.4	97.2	100.0
New York	740	0.8	98.9	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	2.5	1.3	96.2	100.0
Ohio	250	0.4	74.4	25.2	100.0
Oklahoma	114	7.0	0.0	93.0	100.0
Oregon	124	14.5	66.9	18.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	460	3.9	55.9	40.2	100.0
Rhode Island	50	2.0	90.0	8.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	141	11.3	86.5	2.1	100.0
Texas	500	1.0	93.8	5.2	100.0
Utah	70	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	197	0.0	3.6	96.4	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

NOTES:
- Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table 20A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1996

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,946	2.2	69.6	28.2
1,000,000 or more	20	20.0	70.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	19.2	46.2	34.6
250,000 to 499,999	90	18.9	47.8	33.3
100,000 to 249,999	313	11.8	54.0	34.2
50,000 to 99,999	510	11.0	56.1	32.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	4.3	64.9	30.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,679	1.3	69.1	29.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.4	73.8	25.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,327	0.2	76.8	23.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,636	0.2	75.0	24.8
Less than 1,000	958	0.1	64.6	35.3

NOTES:
- Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate to interlibrary relationship is included in table 20.
- In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 or 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Appendixes

Appendix A

History of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data

In 1985, a pilot project to standardize the collection of public library data by State Library Agencies in 15 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, was developed cooperatively by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) and jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's Library Programs (LP) office. The resulting report recommended expansion to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A task force was formed with the goal of developing a comprehensive national system of data on the status of U.S. public libraries. The legislative mandate for collecting public library statistics was included in the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (PL 100-297). Section 406, subparts a–g, mandated the development and support of a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual nationwide collection and dissemination of public library data. This has since been superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (PL 103-382) which mandates NCES to collect library statistics.

FSCS is a working network, allowing for close communication with the states through State Data Coordinators, appointed by the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA). Beginning in 1993, the following outlying areas joined FSCS: Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The states and outlying areas support the activities of FSCS at the state level. NCES provides the financial support for FSCS activities at the Federal level including sponsoring interagency agreements or contracts with U.S. Bureau of the Census, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), Westat, and others for the work of FSCS. NCES also works cooperatively with COSLA, ALA, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning (PLLI), and the National Library of Education, all of whom have made significant contributions. The FSCS Steering Committee, with representation by State Data Coordinators, COSLA, ALA, and other public library constituents, is active in the development of Public Libraries Survey data elements, data collection software, table design, analysis, dissemination, and training. In addition, FSCS has assigned each state a mentor from the FSCS Steering Committee, to supplement the technical assistance to states provided upon request, voluntarily by a number of State Data Coordinators and by NCES staff and contractors. Technical assistance can range from a quick telephone inquiry to completing the data collection on-site.

The Public Libraries Survey is an example of the synergy that can result from combining federal and state cooperation with state-of-the-art technology. This survey was the first national NCES data collection in which the respondents supplied the information electronically and in which data also were edited and tabulated completely in machine-readable form. Opportunities for expanded electronic data collection from states are being tested in the Public Libraries Survey. For example, some data collection is being done via the Internet. Twelve states submitted FY 1996 data electronically to the Census Internet site or as an attachment to an e-mail message. Beginning in 1996, with the FY 1994 data, NCES also implemented an early release policy for FSCS data, which makes preliminary, but state-authorized data, available over the Internet until it is replaced with the final data which has been edited and adjudicated by NCES.

The Public Libraries Survey collects identifying information on all known public libraries and their service outlets, all library agencies, and some library systems, federations, and cooperative services. This universe file is now available for use in drawing samples for special surveys on topics of interest about public libraries. A historical change tracking mechanism was established beginning with DECPLUS (Data Entry Conversion, Public Library Universe System). Closings, additions, and mergers of public libraries and public library service outlets, for example, are tracked in a historical file as the user enters data.

Plans for the Public Libraries Survey

NCES plans to continue the Public Libraries Survey as an annual survey. The FY 1997 survey was mailed in May 1998, and had a due date of August 15, 1998. The data are scheduled for release in late Fall 1999.

Several analytical projects are currently underway. NCES sponsored a project through the American Institutes for Research that developed and compared two approaches to measuring inflation in public libraries, an input cost index and a cost of services index. A report of the project was published in 1998. NCES is exploring the potential of geographic mapping for public libraries. In September 1996, NCES sponsored a two-year project through Westat, Inc. to develop the capability to link census demographic data with Public Libraries Survey data through geographic mapping software.

Also in 1998, the American Institutes for Research initiated a review of the content and comparability of NCES's six library surveys. The resulting report will be a first step in assessing the potential for a more integrated approach to the library surveys, including determining the prospects for sharing and comparing information across surveys to address key policy issues.

The Public Libraries Survey began imputing data for nonresponding libraries in FY 1995. NCES also plans to impute the FY 1992 through FY 1994 data and release it on the NCES World Wide Web site in 1999. The release will also include a trend analysis of about 15 items and software for customizing tabulations and peer comparisons.

In 1998, NCES and PLLI published a *Statistics in Brief: How Does Your Library Compare?* by Keri Bassman of the U.S. Department of Education. The report categorized the almost 9,000 public libraries in the public library data set into peer groups based on size of population of the legal service area and total operating expenditures. These peer groups were controlled for variability in library size. Once libraries were assigned to peer groups based on these two variables, comparisons of service performance were made.

A fast-response survey on the topic of public library programming for adults, including adults at risk, is under way. Westat, Inc. is conducting the survey. NCES, PLLI, and the National Library of Education are supporting and/or working on this project.

Public library questions are also being included as parts of other NCES surveys. For example, in 1996 questions about frequency of use and the purposes for which households use public libraries were included on an expanded household screener for the NCES National Household Education Survey (NHES). Over 55,000 households nationwide were surveyed in such a way as to provide state- and national-level estimates on library items. The study was completed in 1996 with the data available as of July, 1997 on CD-ROM. FSCS also plans to include some library oriented questions on their new Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey. Questions were field tested in 1997. Data collection is scheduled for 1998 and 1999, with data release scheduled for 2000.

NCES has also fostered the use and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. The Data Use Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has been addressing the dissemination, use, and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. Data dissemination has been broadened with electronic release of current and back year data and E.D. TABS on Internet.

Appendix B

Glossary

Administrative entity. This is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group (for example, the population of a local jurisdiction, the population of a state, or the public libraries located in a particular region). The Administrative Entity may be administrative only and have no outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

Administrative entity only. An Administrative Entity that does not serve the public directly and has no direct service outlets but may provide staff, materials, and services to other libraries; may receive and spend funds on behalf of other libraries; or may contract with other libraries to provide various library services. Examples are headquarters of systems, federations, or cooperative services.

Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.

Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of a central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

Administrative Structure. The Administrative Structure identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own governance and funding.

ALA-MLS. Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.

Association Libraries. An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state: includes association libraries.

Audio. These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.

Book/serial volumes. Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the

current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.

Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1) a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

Books-by-mail only. A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.

Branch library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an Administrative Entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

Capital outlay. These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation.

Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.

Central city. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.

Central library. This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

Note: Not all Administrative Entities have a central library and some Administrative Entities have more than one central library.

Children's program attendance. The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.

Note: Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.

Circulation of children's materials. The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. Includes renewals.

Collection expenditures. This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc. It also includes operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format.

Combined libraries. In the Public Libraries Survey, the two types of combined libraries are: 1) Combined Academic/Public Library – A library serving as both a college or university library and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions, and 2) Combined School Media Center/Public Library – A library serving as both a school media center and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions.

County/parish. An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

Electronic access. These are electronic services provided either in the library or by remote access to the library (e.g., bibliographic and full-text databases, multi-media products). Include resources owned or leased by the library and access to remote databases and commercial services. Included are both direct patron access and staff access on behalf of patrons. Do **not** include Internet access.

Employee benefits. These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts spent by the reporting unit for direct, paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. Only that part of any employee benefits paid out of the public library budget should be reported.

Federal government operating income. This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.

FSCS Public Library. See definition for Public Library.

Headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service. The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service.

Interlibrary loans provided to. These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

Interlibrary loans received from. These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

Interlibrary relationship. The interlibrary relationship identifies an administrative entity's relationship to a system, federation, or cooperative service.

Internet access. The Internet is the collection of networks that connects government, university, and commercial agencies (e.g., NSFNET, WestNet, etc.) and is unified by the use of a single protocol suite, TC/IP.

Report the library as providing Internet access only if one or more of the following services are accessible: telnet, gopher, file transfer protocol, or community network. Do not report a library that has access to electronic mail only.

Internet use code. If the library has Internet access, is Internet used by (select one):

ST — library staff only
PI — patrons through a staff intermediary only
PE — patrons either directly or through a staff intermediary
UK — unknown

Legal basis. The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions.

Librarians. Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS.

Library collection. Report physical units (for book/serial volumes, audio, video, subscriptions, and library materials in electronic format). For smaller libraries when volume data are not available, title information may be substituted. Items which are packaged together as a unit, e.g., two compact discs or two video cassettes, and are generally checked out as a unit, should be counted as one physical unit.

Library district. This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

Library materials in electronic format. The physical units such as CD-ROMS, magnetic tapes and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, reference tools, and serials on CD-ROM, tape, or floppy disk. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

Library visits. This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow.

Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Local government operating income. This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.

Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service, but not the headquarters. An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does include libraries that are part of multiple library systems, federations, or cooperative services. This does not include multiple outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches and that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.

Note: For the purposes of this classification, networks, such as OCLC[1] and Internet are not considered systems, federations, or cooperative services.

Metropolitan Area, but not within central city limits. A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

Multi-jurisdictional. An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.

Municipal government (city, town or village). A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

Native American tribal government. An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation.

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

Non-profit association or agency. See Association libraries.

Official state total population estimate. This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

Operating expenditures. Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.

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[1] Online Computer Library Center.

Operating expenditures for electronic access. Operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. Include computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe and microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include expenditures for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia and commercial services. Report all fees and usage costs associated with such services as OCLC FirstSearch or electronic document delivery.

Note: Report only operating expenditures. These expenditures should also be included in Other Operating expenditures on the administrative entity screen. Do NOT report capital expenditures for items in this category.

Operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format. Operating expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic discs that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, serials, and reference tools. Include operating expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude operating expenditures for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

Note: These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures.

Operating income. This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.

Other operating expenditures. This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection. It also includes operating expenditures for electronic access.

Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

Other operating income. This is all income other than that reported by local, state, and federal government. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any nonmonetary gifts and donations.

Other paid staff. This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.

Paid staff (full-time equivalent). Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).

Population of the legal service area. The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources. For administrative entities that do not serve the public directly and have no outlets (e.g., a system, federation, or cooperative service), this number shall be zero.

Public library (FSCS definition). A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: 1) An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) Paid staff; 3) An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4) The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5) Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Note: If the library meets all of the requirements of this definition, respond with a yes. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a no.

Public service hours/year. This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.

Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

Reference transactions. A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, by mail, or by electronic-mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child.

Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "Where are the children's books?" and "I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G." An example of a question of rules or policies is "Are you open until 9:00 tonight?"

Note: If an actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include 7 consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Reporting period ending date. This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.

Reporting period starting date. This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.

Salaries and wages expenditures. This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions, but exclude employee benefits.

School district. An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

Special library district (authority, board, commission). See Library district.

Staff expenditures. This includes salaries and wages and employee benefits.

State government income. These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.

State library agency. That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.

Subscriptions. This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues.

Note: Count subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.

Total circulation. The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.

Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.

Total income. This includes income from the local government, the state government, the Federal government, and all other income.

Total operating expenditures. This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.
Total paid employees. This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.

Total unduplicated population of legal service areas. This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.

Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the DECPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. For states which do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.

Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

Video. These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.

Appendix C

States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut

Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa

Louisiana
Maine
Michigan
Mississippi
Montana

New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Oklahoma

Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee

Vermont
Virginia

Appendix D -- State Ranking Tables

Table D1 - Number of library visits and reference transactions per capita: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Number of library visits per capita	State	Ranking	Number of reference transactions per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	4.01	50 States and DC	N/A	1.13
Connecticut	1	6.00	District of Columbia	1	2.37
Indiana	2	5.61	Florida	2	2.16
Rhode Island	3	5.58	New York	3	1.93
Kansas	4	5.42	Indiana	4	1.59
Wisconsin	5	5.40	Ohio	5	1.48
New Mexico	6	5.37	Illinois	6	1.44
Illinois	7	5.24	Colorado	7	1.44
Wyoming	8	5.24	Kansas	8	1.34
Nebraska	9	5.22	Minnesota	9	1.33
New York	10	5.21	Maryland	10	1.26
South Dakota	11	5.14	Utah	11	1.23
Ohio	12	5.09	Connecticut	12	1.22
Idaho	13	5.09	Wisconsin	13	1.17
Iowa	14	4.97	Wyoming	14	1.15
Minnesota	15	4.93	California	15	1.10
New Jersey	16	4.79	Arizona	16	1.07
Colorado	17	4.76	Virginia	17	1.07
Alaska	18	4.76	South Carolina	18	1.06
New Hampshire	19	4.70	Missouri	19	1.04
Arizona	20	4.56	New Jersey	20	0.95
Utah	21	4.53	West Virginia	21	0.94
Virginia	22	4.50	Texas	22	0.91
Missouri	23	4.34	Idaho	23	0.88
Oklahoma	24	4.32	North Carolina	24	0.88
North Dakota	25	4.06	Michigan	25	0.87
Nevada	26	3.83	Rhode Island	26	0.86
Michigan	27	3.80	Tennessee	27	0.83
California	28	3.66	New Mexico	28	0.79
Montana	29	3.66	North Dakota	29	0.77
District of Columbia	30	3.65	Georgia	30	0.76
West Virginia	31	3.64	New Hampshire	31	0.75
Maryland	32	3.54	Oregon	32	0.75
North Carolina	33	3.47	Nevada	33	0.75
Delaware	34	3.40	Oklahoma	34	0.74
Alabama	35	3.25	Alaska	35	0.70
Pennsylvania	36	3.23	Montana	36	0.69
Kentucky	37	2.96	Louisiana	37	0.68
Hawaii	38	2.90	Nebraska	38	0.68
South Carolina	39	2.87	Hawaii	39	0.67
Texas	40	2.77	Pennsylvania	40	0.65
Georgia	41	2.75	Delaware	41	0.59
Tennessee	42	2.64	Alabama	42	0.50
Louisiana	43	2.61	Kentucky	43	0.48
Arkansas	44	2.45	Arkansas	44	0.43
Mississippi	45	2.37	Mississippi	45	0.40
Florida	N/A	(S)	Iowa	N/A	(S)
Maine	N/A	(S)	Maine	N/A	(S)
Massachusetts	N/A	(S)	Massachusetts	N/A	(S)
Oregon	N/A	(S)	South Dakota	N/A	(S)
Vermont	N/A	(S)	Vermont	N/A	(S)
Washington	N/A	(S)	Washington	N/A	(S)

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.
3. "(S)" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
4. "N/A" Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D2 - Number of circulation transactions per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Number of circulation transactions per capita	State	Ranking	Number of interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	6.50	50 States and DC	N/A	43.40
Ohio	1	12.36	Rhode Island	1	295.57
Indiana	2	10.47	Wisconsin	2	269.97
Washington	3	10.01	Oregon	3	207.76
Oregon	4	9.95	Massachusetts	4	157.01
Kansas	5	9.65	Vermont	5	102.25
Minnesota	6	9.57	North Dakota	6	98.50
Utah	7	9.30	Illinois	7	98.06
Wisconsin	8	9.03	South Dakota	8	85.48
Maryland	9	9.02	Kansas	9	84.68
South Dakota	10	8.89	New York	10	84.65
Iowa	11	8.82	Minnesota	11	69.23
Colorado	12	8.35	Alaska	12	59.70
Connecticut	13	8.28	Connecticut	13	58.02
Missouri	14	7.93	Michigan	14	57.62
Idaho	15	7.74	New Hampshire	15	56.32
Illinois	16	7.73	Ohio	16	55.98
Maine	17	7.67	New Jersey	17	47.68
Wyoming	18	7.64	Montana	18	47.48
Nebraska	19	7.61	Maine	19	42.61
Virginia	20	7.43	Wyoming	20	41.66
New Hampshire	21	7.43	Iowa	21	36.31
Massachusetts	22	7.34	Idaho	22	35.34
New York	23	7.28	Colorado	23	34.37
North Dakota	24	7.23	Delaware	24	28.58
Vermont	25	7.02	Pennsylvania	25	26.21
Rhode Island	26	6.76	Washington	26	25.77
Arizona	27	6.51	Maryland	27	24.82
Oklahoma	28	6.27	West Virginia	28	22.04
Alaska	29	6.25	Louisiana	29	19.99
Hawaii	30	6.23	Indiana	30	19.98
Montana	31	6.08	New Mexico	31	18.13
New Jersey	32	5.99	Arizona	32	18.12
North Carolina	33	5.58	Nebraska	33	17.73
New Mexico	34	5.48	Missouri	34	17.22
Florida	35	5.40	California	35	16.88
Michigan	36	5.36	Oklahoma	36	15.88
Kentucky	37	5.35	Texas	37	13.70
Nevada	38	5.03	Utah	38	11.83
California	39	4.74	Kentucky	39	11.74
Delaware	40	4.71	Virginia	40	11.71
Pennsylvania	41	4.69	Arkansas	41	11.30
West Virginia	42	4.64	Florida	42	11.01
Georgia	43	4.57	Tennessee	43	10.53
South Carolina	44	4.39	Alabama	44	10.27
Louisiana	45	4.29	South Carolina	45	10.24
Texas	46	4.25	Mississippi	46	10.15
Arkansas	47	4.17	North Carolina	47	9.49
Tennessee	48	3.88	Nevada	48	9.22
Alabama	49	3.87	Georgia	49	4.79
Mississippi	50	3.18	District of Columbia	50	0.48
District of Columbia	51	2.81	Hawaii	51	0.11

Notes: 1. Per capita and per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D3 - Number of book and serial volumes per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Number of book and serial volumes per capita	State	Ranking	Number of audio materials per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	2.81	50 States and DC	N/A	99.57
Maine	1	5.19	District of Columbia	1	601.52
District of Columbia	2	5.18	Ohio	2	226.40
Vermont	3	5.07	New York	3	216.17
Massachusetts	4	4.81	Indiana	4	189.92
Wyoming	5	4.75	Illinois	5	149.21
South Dakota	6	4.69	Washington	6	146.90
Kansas	7	4.57	Wyoming	7	141.07
New York	8	4.42	Utah	8	133.71
New Hampshire	9	4.38	Connecticut	9	123.86
Connecticut	10	4.36	Maryland	10	123.57
Rhode Island	11	4.26	Wisconsin	11	119.26
Indiana	12	4.24	Minnesota	12	118.56
Missouri	13	4.11	Iowa	13	118.53
Iowa	14	4.01	Pennsylvania	14	117.97
Ohio	15	3.87	Alaska	15	114.16
New Jersey	16	3.84	Hawaii	16	113.57
Illinois	17	3.72	Kansas	17	111.44
North Dakota	18	3.69	New Jersey	18	103.39
Nebraska	19	3.54	Missouri	19	103.28
Alaska	20	3.33	New Hampshire	20	98.10
Wisconsin	21	3.31	Vermont	21	95.76
Idaho	22	3.24	Nevada	22	94.86
Montana	23	3.10	South Dakota	23	89.73
Hawaii	24	3.00	Michigan	24	89.28
New Mexico	25	2.98	Virginia	25	87.96
Maryland	26	2.98	Oregon	26	87.80
Washington	27	2.94	North Dakota	27	86.47
Minnesota	28	2.91	Massachusetts	28	86.21
Michigan	29	2.79	Nebraska	29	84.28
West Virginia	30	2.71	Rhode Island	30	79.68
Utah	31	2.65	Maine	31	75.37
Colorado	32	2.57	California	32	65.23
Virginia	33	2.55	Idaho	33	65.15
Oregon	34	2.43	Florida	34	64.12
Louisiana	35	2.33	West Virginia	35	64.10
Nevada	36	2.25	Delaware	36	63.47
Oklahoma	37	2.20	Colorado	37	62.82
Pennsylvania	38	2.18	Texas	38	58.16
Arkansas	39	2.17	Georgia	39	55.40
Alabama	40	2.14	New Mexico	40	47.49
Delaware	41	2.12	Arizona	41	47.34
Kentucky	42	2.06	North Carolina	42	47.11
Texas	43	2.01	Kentucky	43	43.74
North Carolina	44	1.98	South Carolina	44	43.37
Arizona	45	1.97	Alabama	45	42.53
Mississippi	46	1.92	Montana	46	42.11
Georgia	47	1.87	Tennessee	47	41.54
California	48	1.87	Mississippi	48	39.73
South Carolina	49	1.86	Oklahoma	49	30.86
Florida	50	1.74	Louisiana	50	30.05
Tennessee	51	1.55	Arkansas	51	28.47

Notes: 1. Per capita and per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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D4 - Number of video materials and current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Number of video materials per 1,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	51.81	50 States and DC	N/A	7.35
Ohio	1	129.04	Wyoming	1	25.81
Indiana	2	114.75	New York	2	16.26
Kansas	3	100.20	Vermont	3	14.43
Washington	4	85.75	New Hampshire	4	13.69
Alaska	5	84.03	Massachusetts	5	13.69
New Hampshire	6	83.25	Iowa	6	13.19
Wisconsin	7	81.78	Indiana	7	12.45
Connecticut	8	79.62	Kansas	8	12.22
Iowa	9	79.16	Alaska	9	12.20
Wyoming	10	75.66	Maine	10	11.61
New York	11	72.87	Illinois	11	11.54
Illinois	12	68.78	Nebraska	12	10.84
Nebraska	13	66.00	Connecticut	13	10.61
Rhode Island	14	63.30	Wisconsin	14	10.45
South Dakota	15	61.84	South Dakota	15	10.31
Maine	16	60.37	New Jersey	16	9.23
Massachusetts	17	59.88	Idaho	17	9.05
Minnesota	18	58.35	Minnesota	18	8.72
New Jersey	19	56.64	Washington	19	8.44
Maryland	20	55.00	Rhode Island	20	8.23
Idaho	21	54.50	District of Columbia	21	7.99
Michigan	22	54.16	Michigan	22	7.90
Vermont	23	54.11	Oregon	23	7.75
Utah	24	51.96	North Dakota	24	7.49
Oregon	25	50.51	Ohio	25	7.43
Missouri	26	50.11	Missouri	26	7.23
North Dakota	27	48.09	Montana	27	7.07
West Virginia	28	42.22	Louisiana	28	6.51
Montana	29	42.05	Virginia	29	6.51
Florida	30	40.83	Oklahoma	30	6.32
Virginia	31	38.68	Maryland	31	6.04
Colorado	32	38.29	Utah	32	5.73
Nevada	33	35.43	New Mexico	33	5.39
Tennessee	34	34.99	Delaware	34	5.24
Louisiana	35	34.96	South Carolina	35	5.06
California	36	34.68	Florida	36	5.02
Mississippi	37	34.44	Colorado	37	4.85
Delaware	38	31.58	Hawaii	38	4.73
Georgia	39	31.45	Nevada	39	4.69
Texas	40	31.24	Arizona	40	4.56
North Carolina	41	30.74	Texas	41	4.49
Oklahoma	42	30.72	California	42	4.45
Pennsylvania	43	30.42	Pennsylvania	43	4.45
Alabama	44	29.91	Alabama	44	4.41
Arizona	45	29.46	Mississippi	45	4.35
Kentucky	46	28.53	West Virginia	46	4.31
Hawaii	47	27.99	North Carolina	47	4.29
South Carolina	48	27.87	Arkansas	48	4.24
New Mexico	49	25.80	Kentucky	49	4.13
Arkansas	50	18.08	Georgia	50	3.86
District of Columbia	51	15.12	Tennessee	51	3.61

Notes: 1. Per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D5 - Total number of paid FTE staff and paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Total number of paid FTE staff per 25,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	11.65	50 States and DC	N/A	3.87
Ohio	1	19.65	New Hampshire	1	9.43
Indiana	2	18.93	District of Columbia	2	7.27
New York	3	18.52	Wyoming	3	7.05
District of Columbia	4	17.73	Iowa	4	6.57
Connecticut	5	16.92	Connecticut	5	6.36
New Jersey	6	16.20	Massachusetts	6	6.35
Wyoming	7	16.17	Vermont	7	6.26
Illinois	8	16.11	Indiana	8	5.67
Kansas	9	15.84	Illinois	9	5.61
Rhode Island	10	14.82	Ohio	10	5.56
Massachusetts	11	14.35	Maine	11	5.52
Maryland	12	13.62	New York	12	5.49
Washington	13	13.48	Nebraska	13	5.42
New Hampshire	14	13.45	Maryland	14	5.36
South Dakota	15	13.19	South Dakota	15	5.33
Missouri	16	13.19	Rhode Island	16	5.24
Wisconsin	17	13.03	Wisconsin	17	5.00
Colorado	18	12.91	Montana	18	4.78
Iowa	19	12.74	New Jersey	19	4.50
Maine	20	12.55	North Dakota	20	4.34
Minnesota	21	12.42	Alaska	21	4.27
Alaska	22	11.96	Kentucky	22	4.27
Nebraska	23	11.70	Michigan	23	4.16
Vermont	24	11.61	Louisiana	24	4.15
Virginia	25	11.48	Oklahoma	25	4.11
Idaho	26	11.36	Missouri	26	4.11
Oregon	27	11.27	Idaho	27	3.96
Hawaii	28	10.81	Colorado	28	3.90
Michigan	29	10.59	Minnesota	29	3.82
Utah	30	10.49	Alabama	30	3.81
Louisiana	31	10.42	Mississippi	31	3.76
Mississippi	32	9.89	West Virginia	32	3.65
Nevada	33	9.85	Kansas	33	3.62
New Mexico	34	9.71	New Mexico	34	3.60
Arizona	35	9.37	Oregon	35	3.47
Oklahoma	36	9.36	Washington	36	3.46
Florida	37	9.13	Hawaii	37	3.36
Montana	38	8.91	South Carolina	38	3.29
North Carolina	39	8.73	Utah	39	3.26
Georgia	40	8.73	Virginia	40	3.18
Pennsylvania	41	8.72	Pennsylvania	41	3.09
Alabama	42	8.66	Florida	42	2.86
Kentucky	43	8.65	Delaware	43	2.81
North Dakota	44	8.63	Arizona	44	2.80
South Carolina	45	8.42	Texas	45	2.62
West Virginia	46	8.17	Tennessee	46	2.58
Texas	47	8.01	Nevada	47	2.51
California	48	7.79	California	48	2.40
Delaware	49	7.77	Georgia	49	2.25
Arkansas	50	7.35	Arkansas	50	2.02
Tennessee	51	7.30	North Carolina	51	1.96

Notes: 1. Per 25,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D6 - Number of paid FTE librarians with ALA-MLS and other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population, Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Number of paid FTE librarians with ALA-MLS per 25,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	2.71	50 States and DC	N/A	7.79
District of Columbia	1	5.71	Ohio	1	14.09
Maryland	2	5.36	Indiana	2	13.25
Connecticut	3	5.12	New York	3	13.03
New York	4	4.94	Kansas	4	12.22
New Jersey	5	4.49	New Jersey	5	11.70
Rhode Island	6	4.31	Connecticut	6	10.56
Massachusetts	7	4.06	Illinois	7	10.50
Indiana	8	3.86	District of Columbia	8	10.45
Ohio	9	3.85	Washington	9	10.03
Illinois	10	3.6-	Rhode Island	10	9.57
Hawaii	11	3.36	Wyoming	11	9.12
Washington	12	3.11	Missouri	12	9.08
Michigan	13	2.95	Colorado	13	9.00
New Hampshire	14	2.83	Minnesota	14	8.60
Alaska	15	2.77	Virginia	15	8.30
Wisconsin	16	2.76	Maryland	16	8.26
Virginia	17	2.64	Wisconsin	17	8.03
Colorado	18	2.58	Massachusetts	18	8.00
Oregon	19	2.41	South Dakota	19	7.87
Maine	20	2.35	Oregon	20	7.80
Minnesota	21	2.35	Alaska	21	7.68
Florida	22	2.31	Hawaii	22	7.46
California	23	2.23	Idaho	23	7.40
South Carolina	24	2.19	Nevada	24	7.34
Georgia	25	2.12	Utah	25	7.22
Pennsylvania	26	2.11	Maine	26	7.03
Arizona	27	2.10	North Carolina	27	6.77
Iowa	28	1.94	Arizona	28	6.57
Texas	29	1.91	Georgia	29	6.48
North Carolina	30	1.83	Michigan	30	6.43
Vermont	31	1.81	Nebraska	31	6.28
New Mexico	32	1.79	Louisiana	32	6.27
Kansas	33	1.79	Florida	33	6.26
Nebraska	34	1.78	Iowa	34	6.17
Nevada	35	1.77	Mississippi	35	6.13
Utah	36	1.73	New Mexico	36	6.11
Oklahoma	37	1.72	Pennsylvania	37	5.63
Louisiana	38	1.68	California	38	5.39
Missouri	39	1.65	Texas	39	5.39
Wyoming	40	1.60	Vermont	40	5.34
South Dakota	41	1.56	Arkansas	41	5.33
Tennessee	42	1.37	Oklahoma	42	5.26
Delaware	43	1.36	South Carolina	43	5.13
Alabama	44	1.30	Delaware	44	4.95
Idaho	45	1.23	Alabama	45	4.84
Mississippi	46	1.20	Tennessee	46	4.72
West Virginia	47	1.12	West Virginia	47	4.52
North Dakota	48	1.05	Kentucky	48	4.38
Arkansas	49	1.00	North Dakota	49	4.29
Montana	50	0.96	Montana	50	4.13
Kentucky	51	0.94	New Hampshire	51	4.03

Notes: 1. Per 25,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.

2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D7 - Total income and state income per capita: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Total income per capita	State	Ranking	State income per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$23.37	50 States and DC	N/A	$2.84
Ohio	1	43.39	Ohio	1	30.85
District of Columbia	2	39.88	Hawaii	2	16.82
New York	3	39.79	West Virginia	3	3.58
Illinois	4	36.72	Maryland	4	3.48
Indiana	5	35.43	Indiana	5	3.15
Alaska	6	33.51	Georgia	6	3.12
New Jersey	7	33.03	Pennsylvania	7	3.04
Connecticut	8	32.92	Massachusetts	8	3.02
Washington	9	32.47	Illinois	9	2.97
Colorado	10	28.44	New York	10	2.49
Maryland	11	27.45	Virginia	11	2.13
Massachusetts	12	26.28	Mississippi	12	1.90
Oregon	13	25.99	North Carolina	13	1.89
Minnesota	14	25.75	Florida	14	1.87
Rhode Island	15	25.50	Michigan	15	1.80
Kansas	16	25.41	Delaware	16	1.80
Wisconsin	17	24.43	Alaska	17	1.48
Wyoming	18	24.31	Arkansas	18	1.48
Missouri	19	22.78	Minnesota	19	1.43
Michigan	20	22.61	Rhode Island	20	1.42
Virginia	21	21.99	South Carolina	21	1.26
Nevada	22	21.60	Tennessee	22	1.19
New Hampshire	23	21.05	New Jersey	23	1.14
Nebraska	24	21.00	Louisiana	24	1.10
South Dakota	25	20.95	Alabama	25	1.08
Utah	26	20.49	Kentucky	26	1.07
Maine	27	19.99	Wisconsin	27	0.94
California	28	19.29	North Dakota	28	0.84
Florida	29	19.26	Kansas	29	0.79
Iowa	30	19.07	Idaho	30	0.72
Arizona	31	18.88	Wyoming	31	0.70
Vermont	32	18.87	California	32	0.65
Idaho	33	18.68	New Mexico	33	0.63
Hawaii	34	18.27	Oklahoma	34	0.58
New Mexico	35	17.93	Connecticut	35	0.58
Louisiana	36	17.71	Utah	36	0.52
Pennsylvania	37	17.37	Iowa	37	0.47
Delaware	38	16.88	Montana	38	0.43
Montana	39	15.63	Colorado	39	0.41
Oklahoma	40	15.53	Missouri	40	0.39
North Carolina	41	15.29	Washington	41	0.38
Kentucky	42	15.05	Maine	42	0.31
South Carolina	43	14.39	Nebraska	43	0.25
Georgia	44	14.33	Oregon	44	0.16
Alabama	45	13.32	Nevada	45	0.16
North Dakota	46	12.92	Arizona	46	0.11
Texas	47	12.69	Vermont	47	0.01
Arkansas	48	12.29	Texas 1/	48	0.00
Tennessee	49	11.69	District of Columbia	49	0.00
West Virginia	50	11.42	New Hampshire	49	0.00
Mississippi	51	10.13	South Dakota	49	0.00

1/ Texas is 0.00 due to rounding.

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.
3. Total income includes federal, state, local, and other income. State rankings of federal income are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D8 - Local income and other income per capita: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Local income per capita	State	Ranking	Other income per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$18.26	50 States and DC	N/A	$2.03
District of Columbia	1	38.22	New York	1	6.23
New York	2	30.84	Vermont	2	5.74
Washington	3	30.58	Maine	3	5.70
Indiana	4	30.04	Rhode Island	4	4.40
New Jersey	5	29.79	Kansas	5	3.76
Alaska	6	29.74	Illinois	6	3.74
Illinois	7	29.72	Pennsylvania	7	3.56
Connecticut	8	28.91	Connecticut	8	3.35
Colorado	9	26.00	Ohio	9	3.33
Oregon	10	23.52	Idaho	10	2.74
Minnesota	11	22.28	New Hampshire	11	2.50
Wisconsin	12	22.03	Maryland	12	2.42
Wyoming	13	21.63	Indiana	13	2.07
Massachusetts	14	21.18	Oregon	14	2.06
Nevada	15	20.57	Missouri	15	2.03
Kansas	16	20.46	New Jersey	16	1.88
Missouri	17	20.21	Wyoming	17	1.85
Maryland	18	19.77	Delaware	18	1.83
Rhode Island	19	19.47	Colorado	19	1.79
South Dakota	20	19.35	Michigan	20	1.75
Nebraska	21	19.34	Minnesota	21	1.73
Michigan	22	18.92	Massachusetts	22	1.71
New Hampshire	23	18.52	Kentucky	23	1.67
Utah	24	18.49	California	24	1.58
Virginia	25	18.35	Alaska	25	1.56
Arizona	26	17.99	Iowa	26	1.44
Iowa	27	17.14	South Dakota	27	1.43
California	28	16.86	North Dakota	28	1.42
Florida	29	16.52	Virginia	29	1.40
New Mexico	30	16.20	Washington	30	1.34
Louisiana	31	15.40	Wisconsin	31	1.32
Idaho	32	15.06	Alabama	32	1.31
Maine	33	13.97	Utah	33	1.28
Oklahoma	34	13.95	Montana	34	1.18
Montana	35	13.47	Tennessee	35	1.15
Vermont	36	13.09	Nebraska	36	1.13
Delaware	37	13.00	Louisiana	37	1.12
North Carolina	38	12.17	Arkansas	38	1.02
South Carolina	39	12.14	West Virginia	39	0.98
Kentucky	40	12.13	New Mexico	40	0.91
Texas	41	12.01	Hawaii	41	0.89
Alabama	42	10.75	Oklahoma	42	0.89
North Dakota	43	10.51	North Carolina	43	0.87
Pennsylvania	44	10.50	District of Columbia	44	0.84
Georgia	45	10.20	South Carolina	45	0.83
Arkansas	46	9.61	Georgia	46	0.80
Ohio	47	9.07	Florida	47	0.71
Tennessee	48	8.96	Mississippi	48	0.68
Mississippi	49	7.42	Arizona	49	0.66
West Virginia	50	6.73	Texas	50	0.58
Hawaii	51	0.00	Nevada	51	0.53

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table D9 - Total operating expenditures and collection expenditures per capita: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita	State	Ranking	Collection expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$21.98	50 States and DC	N/A	$3.33
New York	1	38.19	Ohio	1	7.17
Ohio	2	37.22	Indiana	2	5.92
District of Columbia	3	36.56	New York	3	4.97
Indiana	4	33.75	Illinois	4	4.84
Alaska	5	32.74	Missouri	5	4.69
Connecticut	6	32.13	Massachusetts	6	4.56
New Jersey	7	32.11	Connecticut	7	4.45
Illinois	8	31.47	Nevada	8	4.41
Washington	9	30.21	Washington	9	4.35
Colorado	10	28.01	New Jersey	10	4.28
Maryland	11	27.08	District of Columbia	11	4.22
Massachusetts	12	25.54	Maryland	12	4.21
Minnesota	13	25.46	Kansas	13	4.19
Rhode Island	14	24.85	Alaska	14	4.14
Oregon	15	24.25	Colorado	15	4.07
Wisconsin	16	24.02	Nebraska	16	4.02
Kansas	17	23.17	Utah	17	3.83
Wyoming	18	23.01	Minnesota	18	3.61
Nevada	19	21.56	New Hampshire	19	3.59
Virginia	20	21.32	Wisconsin	20	3.56
New Hampshire	21	21.09	Oregon	21	3.37
Michigan	22	20.91	New Mexico	22	3.34
Missouri	23	20.67	Virginia	23	3.26
Nebraska	24	20.45	Iowa	24	3.23
Utah	25	20.38	South Dakota	25	3.17
Maine	26	19.30	Maine	26	3.03
South Dakota	27	19.14	Rhode Island	27	3.00
Arizona	28	18.96	Florida	28	3.00
Iowa	29	18.57	Wyoming	29	2.98
Florida	30	18.03	Vermont	30	2.94
California	31	17.98	Michigan	31	2.86
Idaho	32	17.83	Arizona	32	2.85
Vermont	33	17.81	North Carolina	33	2.68
Hawaii	34	17.40	South Carolina	34	2.68
New Mexico	35	16.98	Delaware	35	2.53
Pennsylvania	36	16.24	Idaho	36	2.44
Louisiana	37	15.92	Oklahoma	37	2.28
Delaware	38	15.51	Louisiana	38	2.19
Kentucky	39	15.20	Kentucky	39	2.16
Oklahoma	40	14.63	California	40	2.15
North Carolina	41	14.43	North Dakota	41	2.15
Georgia	42	14.31	Pennsylvania	42	2.14
South Carolina	43	13.58	Alabama	43	2.09
Montana	44	13.04	Georgia	44	2.03
Alabama	45	12.78	Arkansas	45	2.01
North Dakota	46	12.68	Texas	46	1.94
Texas	47	12.60	West Virginia	47	1.83
Tennessee	48	11.29	Hawaii	48	1.72
Arkansas	49	11.05	Montana	49	1.71
West Virginia	50	11.03	Tennessee	50	1.56
Mississippi	51	9.42	Mississippi	51	1.43

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.
3. Total operating expenditures includes total staff expenditures, collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures. State rankings of other operating expenditures are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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Table D10 - Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures per capita: Fiscal Year 1996

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$14.16	50 States and DC	N/A	$11.51
District of Columbia	1	27.26	District of Columbia	1	23.38
New York	2	25.81	New York	2	20.65
Ohio	3	22.44	Connecticut	3	20.04
Connecticut	4	22.17	Ohio	4	18.13
New Jersey	5	21.90	Illinois	5	17.47
Illinois	6	20.93	New Jersey	6	17.40
Alaska	7	20.73	Massachusetts	7	16.72
Washington	8	20.26	Washington	8	16.17
Indiana	9	19.01	Indiana	9	15.73
Maryland	10	18.04	Alaska	10	15.41
Rhode Island	11	17.50	Rhode Island	11	15.30
Massachusetts	12	17.10	Maryland	12	14.92
Minnesota	13	17.06	Minnesota	13	13.97
Wisconsin	14	16.44	Colorado	14	13.29
Colorado	15	16.30	Wisconsin	15	12.50
Wyoming	16	15.95	Wyoming	16	12.49
Oregon	17	15.72	New Hampshire	17	12.45
Kansas	18	14.69	Kansas	18	12.40
New Hampshire	19	14.18	Hawaii	19	12.38
Virginia	20	14.06	Oregon	20	12.06
Michigan	21	13.26	Virginia	21	11.59
Nevada	22	13.12	Maine	22	10.94
Utah	23	12.98	South Dakota	23	10.61
South Dakota	24	12.76	Nevada	24	10.48
Hawaii	25	12.38	Michigan	25	10.34
Maine	26	12.22	Utah	26	9.95
California	27	12.12	California	27	9.72
Nebraska	28	11.60	Nebraska	28	9.67
Iowa	29	11.55	Missouri	29	9.59
Arizona	30	11.50	Arizona	30	9.58
Missouri	31	11.48	Iowa	31	9.56
Idaho	32	11.11	Vermont	32	9.43
Vermont	33	11.06	Idaho	33	8.67
Florida	34	10.75	New Mexico	34	8.11
New Mexico	35	10.45	Florida	35	8.08
Delaware	36	10.14	Pennsylvania	36	7.98
Pennsylvania	37	10.09	Delaware	37	7.97
Georgia	38	9.74	Oklahoma	38	7.82
Oklahoma	39	9.68	Georgia	39	7.59
Louisiana	40	9.14	Louisiana	40	7.51
North Carolina	41	9.10	North Carolina	41	7.44
Texas	42	8.43	Alabama	42	6.86
South Carolina	43	8.26	Texas	43	6.79
Alabama	44	8.15	Montana	44	6.70
Montana	45	8.00	South Carolina	45	6.57
Kentucky	46	7.49	North Dakota	46	6.41
North Dakota	47	7.25	Kentucky	47	6.14
Tennessee	48	6.98	Tennessee	48	5.84
West Virginia	49	6.75	West Virginia	49	5.41
Arkansas	50	6.37	Arkansas	50	5.27
Mississippi	51	6.15	Mississippi	51	4.91

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.

2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

3. Total staff expenditures include expenditures for salaries and wages and employee benefits. State rankings of employee benefits expenditures are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

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